PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
Saturday 6-30 P.M.				
*23rd May	ARABIA	7908		
30th "	ORIENTAL	8034	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7861		
13th "	PENINSULAR	8394	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	8394	BRITANNIA	6595
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9631
18th "	PENINSULAR	8394		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June 1908.
OCEANIEN	6,148	Magnat	9th July. "
HIRA	3,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ATLETIN	6,147	Allaud	3rd Sept. "
SUMBRA	5,594	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "
OCEANIEN	6,148	Magnan	26th Nov. "

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Ailland	19th June 1908.
BOURBON	5,666	Boyer	17th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Manchester	440	704	396	633	264	422
Hall	468	748	374	561	264	396
Genoa or Marseilles	572	858	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland *via* Genoa or Marseilles						
Marseilles or Liverpool	583	*1138	570	*990	429	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 945 and Rs. 721, respectively.

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SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Marseilles.
City of Benares	..	....	May 30	....	June 11
City of Calcutta	..	May 31	June 14	....	July 10
City of Karachi	..	June 4	....	June 23	July 8
Grand Hall	..	June 28	....	July 16	July 29
City of Paris	..	July 21	....	July 31	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	..	July 30	....	Aug. 9	Aug. 24
Clarence Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	....	Sept. 7
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 29	....	Sept. 6	Sept. 25
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 2	....	Sept. 20	Oct. 12
Grand Hall	..	Oct. 13	....	Oct. 29	Nov. 14
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 19	....	Nov. 9	Nov. 21
City of London	..	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 26	Dec. 11
Grand Hall	..	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	....	Dec. 22
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 16	Dec. 30 1908
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 16 1908	....	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Clarence Hall	..	Jan. 10	....	Jan. 26	Feb. 11

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon. 25th May	11 a.m.	D. & C.*
KASARA	1,195	Thurs. 28th May	9 a.m.	Dutch Mandvis.
LINGA	2,170	Fri. 29th May	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebander, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvis.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 25th May, calling at Veraval, Muscat, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Bussreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th May calling (for Malls and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, also calling Passengers and cargo on booking, at Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 6th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to cart and connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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23rd May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badersich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F. FERDINAND	6,048	....	1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,891	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badersich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	27th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	8317	F. Tarabochia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail or.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	Mancini	15th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Magnantini	15th July 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	Mancini	15th Aug 1908.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
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Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 675	

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Fedone	17th June 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Bellotto	17th July 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Fedone	17th Aug 1908

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
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Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

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CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

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Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 23rd May, 1908.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FIFTY TONS per mensem of each or all of the undermentioned descriptions of waste required for cleaning purposes. Tenderers are required to send at least 20 lbs. of the description of waste they offer to supply and quote rates per hundredweight including all charges delivered into wagons at station of despatch and at the same time state what quantities of each description of waste they are prepared to supply per mensem. It must be understood that in the event of any of the material requiring selection after delivery all quantities rejected after sorting will be burnt on the stores premises and will not be returned to the suppliers, the cost of labour incurred in sorting will also be deducted from the supplier's bill.

Tenders sealed and marked "Tenders for WASTE" must reach the office of the CHIEF STORE-KEEPER, North-Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 1-30 P.M., on 22nd June 1908.

Cotton waste ordinary or Punjabi,
Hard Mill Waste.
Hessian thread waste.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, N.-W. Ry.,
Naulakha, dated 20th May, 1908.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 28 May, 1908, at 6-30 P.M.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, 19 MAY, 1908.

NOTICE

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to commence by 15th December, 1908, and to be completed by 28th February, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian: Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia: Hill grown jarrah.
New South Wales: mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian: do.
Queensland: do.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways Department and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Station, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary Railway Board, at Simla by noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1908, and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the offer of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a "bona-fide" tender is submitted.

No earnest money or security is required to be SENT with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, 15TH MAY, 1908.

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ON and from July 1st, 1908, the "Up" Mixed train, leaving Barsi Town at 4-1 P.M. and the "Down" mixed leaving Tadwale at 9 A.M. will be cancelled between Barsi Town and Tadwale.

Form July 1st to 15th, these trains in addition to specials will however be run for the convenience of pilgrims attending Ashadhi Fair, whenever necessary.

A. L. ALEXANDER,
Chief Engineer and Agent,
Barsi Town, 23rd May, 1908.

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watns, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Re. 4. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

LIFE INSURANCE.—CANVASSERS WANTED, by the National Indian Coy. Liberal terms to Experienced Agents. Apply, W. BURN MAUNDER, Chief Representative, 2 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAWN-MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 6 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives, and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificate 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 90 lbs. Fitted with self-acting Governor to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 603, care of "Bombay Gazette."

MUNSHI is prepared to give LESSONS in Hindustani and Gujarathi to European Ladies and Gentlemen. Long experience, Excellent testimonials. "MUNSHI," care of Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 307, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Re. 1-12 Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, by appointment to the late Queen Empress. Exclusively devoted to the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Coy's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For European gents only) comfortable furnished House, with Bathroom, Good Table; House comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Cool Flat. Apply orally, Box No. 1154, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 4. Apply Box No. 402, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 164, Hornby Road, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited," 9, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Journey to the Euphrates. Two Volumes. By Gaston Gerry. Re. 14. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, at end of Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED Immediately Competent DETECTIVE to [illegible] Apply, Box No. 1,113, Office "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of ... published on Saturday Evening ...

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easychairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, hats and book-stands, cupboards, almyrahs, chest-of-drawers.

35 volumes Encyclopaedia Britannica, 10th Edition, with revolving Book case.

By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Khatizabai, alias Asobai, widow of Bapoo alias Monia, consisting of gold ornaments such as putlies, bangles, neck chain, kanthe, ear-rings, nose-rings, watch chain, rings and other silver ornaments, watch, &c.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's tricycles by different makers.:—
... road light Victoria.
1 rubber-...
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Rabel Motor Car, with 4 seats, 12. H. P. ... Cylinders, complete, in perfect order.
... appointed of the estate of Ramji Govindji:—
1 Shigram.

Auction sale of large quantity of Grey and White Piece-Goods, Long Cloth, Jaconets, Mulls, Etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Bhavanidas alias Bhagvandas Narandas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) a large quantity, of a long cloth of different quality and number, mulls, nansook, jaconets, lawn, turkeyred, cambric shirtings, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days.

SALE OF TENTS & SHAMIANAS, ETC.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Crescent Site, Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the Sailors' Home, the following tents, the property of a Tent Merchant closing his business:—

1	Tent	26 by 36 feet.
1	„	22 by 34 „
3	„	20 by 32 „
2	„	18 by 28 „
5	„	16 by 28 „
10	„	14 by 24 „
10	„	Single poled
4	Shamiana	25 by 35 „
1	„	50 by 35 „

38 compound long kanats, 20 water closets, 20 Bavtee, etc.

The above are on view.

On FRIDAY, the 29th Instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Mahomed Building, 1st floor, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhai's Institution, the valuable teakwood and blackwood office and household furniture, such as American roll top office table with master key, office chairs, writing tables, with arm and without arm chairs, sample tables, pigeon-hole, cupboards, 3 Smith typewriters in good working order, screens, easychairs, drawingroom sofas and chairs, teapoys, carpets, almirah, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, etc., the property of Dr. Sanden and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 8th June, 1908, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Salein Bin Sahied consisting of gold ornaments such as bangles, konjins, Khadas, neck ornaments, earrings, silver ornaments, copper and brass pots and pans, lamp globes, cupboards, clock, chairs, etc.

SALE OF PUMPS, LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, KNITTING MACHINES, ETC.

Under instruction from Mr. Dhunumul Pesimul, Munim of the Firm of Multasi Gulabchund, a creditor, and one of the Trustees appointed under Composition Deed, dated 17th December, 1907, by Mr. Vinayek Raghunath Kale, trading under the name, style and firm of the Western Machinery and Stores Co., carrying on business in Bombay, at Sitaram Buildings, by his Manager, Mr. Hariram Ramchandra Bhatawadeker, the property of the said Western Machinery and Stores Co., and at the account and risk of the said Vinayak Raghoonath Kale, trading under the name, style and firm of the Western Machinery and Stores Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1908, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), the following rotary pumps, centrifugal pumps, pressure lamps, chandeliers, hanging chandeliers, generators, mantles, canopies, chimneys, globes and shades, hanging lamps, spring extension, knitting machines by different makers, typewriters, grinding mills, sluice valves, fire hose rubber suction, cotton hose, rotary flywheels, office furniture, iron safe.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Dikshit, Dhunjiebs & Soonderdas, Attorneys for the said Trustee, at their Office, at 1, Hummum Street, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 25TH M

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle." LONDON.

Sold by

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

Rowland's Macassar Oil FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a **Luxuriant Growth.**

Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.

Sizes, 2/6, 7/-, 10/6.

Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being—as doubtedly—because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medicial weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR **CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE**

and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Frankly, 2,617 tons, Captain A. W. Yell, sailed on Saturday for Newcastle, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Ismaila, 3,381 tons Captain J. Ross, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I. S. N. Co's. steamer Fazilka, 2,697 tons, Captain M. Williams, sailed on the 23rd instant for Calcutta &c, with a gereral cargo.

THE steamer Auchendale, 2,568 tons, Captain R. M. McClure, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newcastle, with a cargo of coal.

THE Clan Fraser, 2,284 tons, Captain J. C. Hunter, sailed on the 23rd instant, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Goalpara, 1,358, tons, Captain W. J. Bishop, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE steamer Aparima, 3,684 tons, Captain E. Stott, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Glasgow via Cardiff and London and Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Northbrook, Commander A. S. Balfour, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon via Madras with 12 passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 103 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain G. Bartol, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

THE German Line steamer Reichstag, 1,319 tons, Captain T. Thle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 255 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Master and Miss Fraser, Mr. H. J. C. Baskett, Major Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Ross and 2 infants, Mrs Proctor and infant, Mrs. Boyd, Mr. C. H. Gabriel, Miss E. C. Chubb, Major Lawrenson, Mr. Howell and 2 children, Mr. W. Rowe Jones, Mr. Holland, Mr. Crow and 63 deck.

THE City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,787 tons, Captain J. R. Rae, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Bomy, Colonel Williams, Major L. G. Gordon, Major E. F. Knight, Miss Robinson, Miss Tippets, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin. Mr. Collins, Mrs. Driver and children, Miss. A. Fooke, Miss. A. K. King, Mr. J. Taylor, Miss Pickles, Mrs. Pilgrim, Mr. and Miss Bone, Miss Johnston and 2 children and Mr. T. O. Brien.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge...Comdr F Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian ..... R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 23.

Asgard..... 2712 Reick.....T Morrison & Co
Alavi .....2324 Frium-Hill.....B & P S N Co
Auchendale ..2568 Mc Clure .....
Bendu .....2820 Millson.....R A Willis
Bulyssis .....3958 Scott .....W & A Graham & Co
Birkhall .....2738 Jones .....W & A Graham & Co
Border Knight 2393 Dalton .....K Nixon & Co
Borderer.....2835 Black .....T Morrisen & Co
Ballochmyle.2105 Curtis.....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Culna .....3963 Maclachlan .....M M & Co
City of Calcutta 4787 Rae .....
Fankdale.....3100 Kidel .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Glenaffrie ...2650 Craig .....W & A G & Co
Goalpara.....1359 Bishop .....M M & Co
Islami .....1804 Newby .....B & P S N Co
Inchmarlo ...2637 Floster .....K Nixon & Co
Islanda.....3361 Brooks .....M M & Co
Kasara..... 505 Chappell .....M M & Co
Kola..... 510 Cole.....M M & Co
Laigo Law ...2541 Henderson.....T Morrison & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross .....W & A G & Co
Monaori .....1785 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda ...1961 Sewell .....M M & Co
Nowsel Bahr..178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Peninsular ...3047 Aden .....13-16 P & O Co
Rao Bera.....2497 Morris .....S Wallace & Co
Shahalum ....1918 Davison...M'tius.....H A Hassum
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hassum
Singapore ...2736 Taylor.....K Nixon & Co
Strathfillan..2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Umuinga.....1896 Robertson.....R A Willis
Wellington ...3626 Hasking .....F M & Co
Wearbeck ....2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Celtic King	3589	Humphrey.	Anwerp	26-5	F M & Co
B Worsley Hall	2238	Jenkins ...	Rangoon	2-6	K N & Co
D & E Chyebassa	3991	Babb ...	Antwerp	3-6	M M & Co
F Griqua ...	2699	Chalmers	London	27-5	W & A G Co
G Mozaffari ...	1387	Moloney...	Jedda ..	30-5	B & P S N Co
K Yetorofuaru	3067	Sato ...	Kobe..	30-5	N Y Kaisha
N Toro	1950	Jackson Hall	.....	3-6	F Muir & Co
O Sultan.....	1781	Quiriet ...	Z'bar	30-5	A Strandes

Offside.

K Budree...1439 Lloyd..Mauritius...30-5 G Jeewaji & Co
C Soirstad.. 617 Fananger Singapore 25-5 F F Campbell
Devanha ...4755 Hide.....Shanghai ....10-6 P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Olympia...3269 Osborne..L'pool..27-5 W & A G & Co
2 Shah Nawaj..2523 Baldwn...NF The Shah S N Co
4 Musician3046 WoolfendenRotherdam 30-5 K N & Co
5 Aparima..2684 Stott. Calcutta. 28-5 K Nixon & Co
6 Malta.....3900 Peters...Shanghai...26-5 P & O Co
7 Nippon 4014 Tarabochia...Kobe...25-5 A L S N Co
8 Africa...2563 Badenoch...Trieste...1-6 A L S N Co
10 & 11 Uhenfels3583 Francis K'chi 4-6 W & A G & Co
12 Persia .....4198 Haughton...London 6-6 P & O Co
16 Kirby Bk1022 J J Kerr NF Repairing W & A G & Co

M W D D

Terrier .....1008 Burg ...Singapore ...25-5 F F C & Co

H W P D

Ponani... 552Samsoodin...B'nagar...23-5 Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Lhasa..... .... 941Rothwell....K'chi .....25-5 M M C & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, May 21
	Aparima s	Stott	Glasgow, May 28
	Auchendale s	McClure	Newcastle, Apr 24
	City of Calcutta s	Rae	Liverpool, Apr 29
	R I M S Northbrook	Balfour	Rangoon May 12
24	Dumra s	Cuthbush	Bunsh May 10
	Persia s	Bartott	Kobe April 7
	Reichstag s.....	Thle	Zanzibar &c

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Arabia s	Leigh	London
	Pundit s	Crebbin	Angerhead
	Clan Fraser s	Hunter.....	Dunkirk
	Goalpara s	Bishop.....	Persian Gulf
	Nora s	Schmitz	Neumea
	Ismaila s	Ross	Calcutta, &c
	Fazilka s	Williams	Calcutta, &c
	Frankly s	Yell	Newcastle

The steamer Goalpara, Captain Bishop, obtained her portoise rates on Saturday for the Persian Gulf.

The steamer Persia entered for loading on Saturday for London &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Names.	From
20	Couladon	G Turnbull	Karachi
	Malda	G S Jones	Chittagong
	Lidenhall	P R Silverlock	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

21	Sirdhana	G J Goss	Bombay
	Sunda	G M Montford	London
	Ivydene	A W Yule	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
6	Nairn	Calcutta
14	Camberwell	London
16	Dongola	Liverpool
19	Lindula	Rangoon
19	Pentakota	Negapatam
20	Taroba	Straits

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE Anchor Line steamer Bretannia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Himalaya, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 22nd instant.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Matiana passed Lisbon on the evening of the 21st instant.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goloconda left Portsaid on the evening of the 22nd instant.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan MacDougall, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Maclaren, arrived in London on the morning of the 23rd instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Levanzo from Bombay left Aden on the 23rd instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vorwaerts, from Bombay, arrived at Trieste on the morning of the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS MAY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—11 bales wool. L Kanayalal; 28 bales wool, C Balkinsondas; 40 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 25 bales wool, H Metha and Co; 21 bales wool, Ebji Shewji; 25 bales wool, B Hurbham; 137 bales wool, A Peerbhoy

FOR HULL.

Musician s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Toro s—27 bales hemp, T J Metha and Co; 8,000 cwt cottonseed Sanday and Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, C Morarji; 2,000 cwts cottonseed. Velji Sewji and Co; 1,400 cwts cottonseed and 1,000 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celtic King s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1 case cotton, G Dosa and Co; 100 bales cottonfly, C Heerji and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co; 25 bales cotton-waste, W Wolfe and Sons; 501 cwts myrabollams, K M Gungadher and Co; 100 bales cotton-fly, C Heerjee and Co; 4,025 cwts myrabollams. W Becher.

Chyebassa s—330 bales cotton, A Maritz and Co; 224 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 16,070 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, 3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts poppy-seed, Worman and Co; 500 tons manganese ore Shender Smidt and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed. Sanday and Co; 500 tons manganese ore, D B Lewis and Co; 8,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 3,998 cwts rapeseed Societa C Italians.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—990 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers; 990 cwts linseed John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton. The Bombay Co; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 629 cwts myrabollams, Lehuhart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—125 cwts gum, J Murbheram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—1,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamji and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th May.

178.—Bugle Practice every Tuesday near Skating Rink at 8-30 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th May on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,76,000	2,30,000	4,000	4,60,000
Or per mile of Railway	349	533	8	912
For previous 18 weeks of half year	27,11,386	44,66,416	73,876	72,51,678
Total for 19 weeks ...	28,87,386	47,46,416	77,876	77,11,678
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,47,011	3,37,491	2,754	4,87,256
Per mile of Rly. do.	292	669	5	966
Total to corresponding date do. ..	27,82,706	67,74,890	71,798	8,029,444

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 27,356
Do. to date ..... " 9,17,766

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	600	600	.....	1,200
Or per mile of Railway	35	34	.....	69
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	8,477	8,852	73	17,402
Total for 19 weeks..	9,077	9,392	73	18,469
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	535	609	1	1,144
Per mile of Ry. do.	31	35	....	66
Total to corresponding date do.	6,299	7,941	82	15,022

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 56
Do to date..... " 2,383

AT the Easter vestry in connection with St. John's Church, Lowes, a parishioner, objected to people coming to church in grey clothes or red ties. He said he considered that any one who came to church should wear a black coat. Another parishioner said that it was the trousers he objected to, while a third deprecated turned-up trousers and coloured socks.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LISSENBURG—WATSON—On Saturday, the 23rd May, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Revd. E. Hamerton, M. A., Chaplain of Bombay, Elsie, youngest daughter of Mrs. and Mr. W. T. Lissenburg, to Harry Moorhouse Marriot Watson, Electrical Engineer of Messrs. Crompton and Co., and youngest of the Venerable Archdeacon George Watson, of Melbourne, Australia.

DEATH.

ALLBLESS—May 24, No. 4 Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Dosabhoy Dadabhoy Allbless. Funeral take place at 7 a. m. to-day (Monday).

TARACHAND—May 23, at his residence Burlington House, Cumballa Hill, Mr. Shavaksha Merwanjee Tarachand, aged 37. Deeply-regretted. (English papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHIPWAY—May 20, at 11 Church Road, Allahabad, the wife of F. W. Shipway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MUNROWD—SULLEN—May 11, at St. Mary's Church, Moolten, by the Rev A H Storrs, Henry George Hemmings Munrowd, son of the late Captain James Hemmings Munrowd, I S M D, to Maude Edith, only surviving child of Mr and Mrs A. E. Sullen. (English papers please copy.)

DEATHS.

CAMERON—May 14, at Dacca, Donald Cameron, 7th (D. C. O.) Rajputs.

CHAPMAN—May 16, Mr. J. Chapman, General Manager of Meyer Collieries, died at Railway Hospital, Asansol.

JOHNSON—May 19, at Cawnpore, William Johnson, Manager, Messrs. Murray and Co., Ld.

JARDINE—May 10, at Castle Rock, W. F. Jardine, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Frontier Range, aged 46 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

FIRE
AT KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WE beg to INDRM our constituents that BUSINESS will be CARRIED on AS USUAL notwithstanding the fire. Will customers who hre lately sent us ORDERS kindly tEPEAT THEM as these have len entirely destroyed?

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

TH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun se 7h. 9m.; High water, 7-37m., 7-52a.; Low wer, 1-35m., 1-29a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1-10 p. m.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplade.

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Lay 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h. 47-2m. a. m.; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m.; May 8thin Apogee, 11h. p.m.; May 20th, in Perigee, 6 a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, May 26.—Sailing for a Port Trustee, Bombay Chamber of Cumerce. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 1-46m.; 8-46a.; Low water, 2-24n., 2-35a.

Wednesday, May 27.—Municipal Standing Committee 4-9 p. m. Chambe of Commerce, balloting for a Port Trustee: Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 2-42m.; Low water, 3-8m.; 3-32a.

Thursday, May 28.—High Court Appellate Side, vacation sitting. Sun rises 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water 10-31m.; 10-18a.; Low water, 3-48m. 4-21a.

Friday, May 29.—Eton Cup Hockey Tournament, Sun rises, 6h. 1m; Sun sets, 7h. 11m. High water, 11-15m., 10-58a; Low water, 4-25m; 5-4a.

Saturday, May 30.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 11-55m., 11-35a.; Low water, 5-0m., 5-44a.

If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work.
—*Henry IV.*

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi has arrived in Bombay, and put up in a bungalow in Pedder Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s.s. "Nippon," will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2-30 p.m. to-day, the 25th instant.

THE GAIKWAR AT GANDEVI.—His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar paid a visit to Gandevi on the 21st instant. He was accorded a warm welcome by the students and the staff of the school and was garlanded on his departure for Billimora by the cricket boys of the above school. As a result it is said that His Highness has been pleased to increase the school grant by Rs. 50 per month.

BLESSING OF A NEW CHAPEL AT MANE.—The Rev. Fr. Azarias deSouza-Menezes of Tarapur announces by an invitation letter that through the good-will and help of his Grace the Archbishop Bishop of Damaun, the new chapel edifice at Mane has been completed, the total cost being about two thousand rupees, collected from subscriptions and donations. The requisite vestments and other articles have also been provided by devotees. The blessing of the new chapel will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 a.m., preceded by Triduum devotions. Subscribers and donors are invited to be present.

THE FIRST PARSEE LADY TO APPEAR IN PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The accompanying, taken from "Sketches of India" an old print which appeared about half a century ago, may be of some interest to the Parsi community in connection with the recent wedding of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's nephew, at the Fort residence in Hornby Road, and to others as well, to show what an indomitable nerve the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy must have possessed to take the determined step to break through a long established custom. The residence referred to in Rampart Row was, doubtless, a mistake as Rampart Row extended from Apollo Gate to Church Gate, while Hornby Row, now developed into Hornby Road, began from Church Gate and closed at Bazaar Gate which was nearer to Fort George, *i. e.* the site now occupied by the present St. George's Hospital where some of the old fortifications of Bombay may still be seen at the back of the men's ward and also a portion a little further on near the new women's ward. This is all that is left of Fort George now.—Yours etc.,

OBSERVER.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, thinking that he must show his satisfaction at our apparent conquests, took advantage of Sir John Keane's temporary sojourn in Bombay, to issue cards of invitation to that officer, his staff, and numbers of the English resident on the Island, to a splendid ball which he intended giving in honour of our Great Victory (Ghuznee, 1840). The invitation was accepted, and a magnificent entertainment was the consequence. Every luxury that wealth could purchase loaded the tables on this occasion. A gentleman in Bombay told me that in course of this evening's festivities, a great bustle and stir was observed among the Parsees, friends of the family, who had assembled to witness the ceremony. There was much whispering and laughing going on, and they had grouped themselves together in little companies near the principal entrance to the ball-room, as if expecting to see something very droll or very curious make its entrance. These circumstances, of course, attracted the attention of the English, and one of the officers jokingly hinted that perhaps a tame tiger was to be introduced for their amusement. My friend thought that perhaps Sir John Keane was about to be presented with some substantial remembrance of the worthy Parsee Knight's approval of his late gallant conduct as an officer. The Company, however, was not long kept in a state of suspense. Sir Jamsetjee had left the room with his sons, but to re-enter it with his wife leaning upon his arm, and followed by his sons, and their wives and daughters. The surprise of those present can be more easily conceived than described. It was the first occasion on which a Parsee lady had ever been seen in public. Sir Jamsetjee had long had his doubts respecting the justice of the selfish custom which deprived the ladies of his, and other Parsee establishments, from enjoying themselves like rational creatures. He had gone to great expense in giving his daughters a good English education and he determined, upon this occasion, and thenceforward, to show his contempt for such absurd nonsense is the supposed losing of caste or rank, by allowing Parsee ladies to associate with persons of a different faith from his own. He was thus practically acting up to one of the common opinions held among the Parsees; "for God," they say, "delights in the happiness of his creatures"; and they held it meritorious to enjoy the best of everything they can obtain. The breaking through, on the part of Sir Jamsetjee's family, of long established customs so common in India, was a subject of serious conversation among the fire-worshippers of Bombay, and constituted fully a nine days' wonder among the Hindu and Mahomedan community. Some thought the ultra-liberal Parsee must be a little out of his reason; others suspected that he had lost his "Kusti," or sacred girdle; and all were unanimous as to his having now only *one* soul, and that, of course, the evil one; and they pitied his family who were led away by his bad spirit. Sir Jamsetjee, however, soon afterwards appeased their anger, and quieted their fears as to his sanity by building a new Fire Temple on the Island at his own expense. His good example in allowing the Parsee ladies their full enjoyment of sweet liberty was not, I am sorry to say, followed out as he hoped it might be, in other Parsee families. The Parsee ladies all continue to be shut up in their houses though many of their husbands have acknowledged to me the folly of the custom; owning that it made them appear in the eyes of strangers little better than Hindus.

Sir Jamsetjee has a handsome country as well as a town residence. The latter is situated in Rampart Row, Fort George. I had the pleasure of going over it one day in company with a few friends, who were particularly desirous to see, if possible, some female ranches of the family, who were reported to be extremely fair and beautiful. It is a very large square building, enclosed in front, and separated from the street by a courtyard.

SURAT FIRE CONTRIBUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I must express my deep sense of gratitude to those who have taken into consideration my humble appeal and extended their philanthropic help towards the people who have been deserted to disastrous condition in the recent fire at Surat. Now the only need the help from the philanthropic is erecting sheds to protect themselves from sun and rain which is expected soon. The poor sufferers will feel highly grateful to those who will send contribution to the Collector of Surat who, I trust, will give every support to the sufferers in erecting sheds.—Yours, etc.

KIKABHAI DAHYABHAI,
Jagirdar of Marigaon Chikli,
Dumas, May 23.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 23.

There has been local rain in Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam, while a few light falls have occurred in South Deccan and South India. The disturbance which appeared in Upper India will probably give unsettled weather in the Hills. The principal amounts of rainfall have been, in Diamond Island four inches, Bassein one inch, Maymyo two inches, Moulmein, Monywa and Shillong three inches, Barisal, Mymensingh and Darjeeling one and half inches, Narayanganj one inch, Madura half an inch. Skies have been moderately to heavily clouded in the East of Chota Nagpur. Humidity is still much below the average in the Punjab, Rajputana and the Central Provinces. Temperature is approximately normal over the whole country.

Forecast—Local rain is probable in Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam; a few falls are likely in South India, thunderstorms may be expected in the West Himalayas.

SIMLA, MAY 24.

There has been nearly general rain in Burma and local rain in South India and North-East India, excluding Bihar and Orissa the principal amounts being:—Tavoy and Yamethin one and half inches, Moulmein and Diamond Island two inches, Monywa three quarters of an inch, Sibsagar three inches, Dhubri one and half inches, Burdwan two inches, Chaibassa and Ranchi three quarters of an inch, Dibrugarh, Saugor Island, Bangalore, Mysore and Salem one inch, Ootacamund three quarters of an inch. Clouds have decreased in North-east India; skies are generally clear or lightly clouded over the whole country, except Burma.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Burma and a few falls are likely in North-east India and South India.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (18th)	90·6	80·6	...	6·21
Jask ...	...	...	...	...
Muskat (18th)	97·3	86·1	...	1·06
Multan	111·8	79·5	...	1·56
Rawalpindi	103·9	70·1	...	10·59
Lahore	107·4	73·2	...	2·64
Sirsa	108·8	77·1	...	1·52
Ambala	107·5	76·0	...	3·57
Delhi	111·2	80·2	...	2·67
Agra	111·0	79·0	...	1·32
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	113·3	86·6	...	1·95
Cawnpore	113·4	74·5	...	1·39
Allahabad	113·6	81·0	...	0·95
Jacobabad	113·6	72·8	...	1·77
Karachi	94·9	76·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	106·4	83·7	...	1·32
Jaipur	109·7	74·1	...	1·38
Kotah	110·0	81·6	...	0·84
Bhuj	104·1	74·5	...	0·09
Dwarka	88·3	81·2	...	0·11
Veraval	86·2	79·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	106·9	73·7	...	0·31
Bhawnagar Para	110·1	77·0	...	0·09
Surat	95·6	78·1	...	0·22
Ahmedabad	106·6	77·7	...	0·10
Deesa	107·3	75·9	...	0·31
Neemuch	106·0	76·7	...	0·37
Indore	105·4	77·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	111·0	81·3	...	1·96
Saugor	108·6	87·0	...	2·63
Hoshangabad	111·1	74·9	...	1·57
Khandwa	108·7	78·1	...	1·44
Akola	112·7	78·1	...	1·02
Amraoti	110·6	77·5	...	2·72
Nagpur	111·6	80·1	...	2·14
Chanda	111·2	81·5	...	1·93
Raipur	110·7	81·4	...	0·66
Bombay	90·0	79·4	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	90·8	77·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	89·0	80·7	...	0·20
Karwar	89·8	79·5	...	3·17
Malegaon	106·9	73·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	104·9	72·5	...	0·28
Poona	99·0	66·8	...	0·91
Sholapur	106·3	76·0	...	0·67
Bijapur	104·2	73·2	...	1·08
Belgaum	92·3	67·6	...	2·92
Aurangabad	107·7	74·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	109·9	85·2	...	1·15
Hyderabad	106·8	82·7	...	1·30
Mangalore	89·2	79·4	...	2·22
Calicut	87·3	77·6	...	14·87
Cochin	84·7	79·8	0·02	29·54
Colombo	90·0	80·0	...	48·77
Masulipatam	97·3	83·1	...	6·67
Bellary	99·5	79·3	...	3·66
Cuddapah	106·2	88·1	...	6·34
Madras	93·5	81·0	...	23·24
Bangalore	90·3	69·3	...	12·31
Coimbatore	94·9	71·3	0·15	11·81
Trichinopoly	103·6	76·3	...	17·84
Negapatam	98·4	80·0	...	34·27

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD MAY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 23rd May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud and the moisture in the air is generally in defect. Usual temperature conditions obtain except for an excess in the maximum at Delhi and Multan. Calm is reported from nearly the whole division.

The United Provinces.—No cloud is reported

Day temperature is generally in excess and night temperature in defect, the deficiency at Cawnpore amounting to 8°. Winds are north-easterly in the Eastern Districts while calms or north-westerly winds prevail elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain clear and the air continues drier than usual in Rajputana but contains the usual amount of moisture in Sind. Temperature has fallen slightly and is normal except for a slight defect at night at Jaipur and K

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE DISTRACTED PROVINCE.

"The Civil and Military Gazette":—The Administration Report of Eastern Bengal and Assam for 1906-7 makes a surprisingly tranquil record, considering the agitations and wild rumours that vexed the new province last year. For the most part the report ignores the agitators, and it is only in connection with the police, the condition of the people, and education, that brief mention is made of the disturbances: and the effect of the boycott movement is noted in connection with the import trade and the relations between landlords and tenants. The Dacca division was the most notable for friction between landlords and tenants and innumerable complaints were made of oppression exerted by "zamindars" to compel the Muhammadan peasantry to join in the boycott of British goods. Apart from this the normal causes of friction of this kind were at work. These are summed up as "absentee landlords who regard their estates as mere money-producing machines, smaller resident landlords whooppress their tenants and make illegal exactions from them, and corrupt and oppressive 'amla.'" In the Tipperah district Hindu landlords and traders made frequent applications for protection against the Muhammadan peasantry and the Commissioner admits a disposition on the part of the latter to attack Hindu landlords. He explains it as follows: "Almost all the pleaders of the Courts are Hindus. The ordinary Muhammadan stands a poor chance in the Courts. In any general disorder he would combine to get back some of his own again (as he would consider it) from the Hindu landlords and money-lenders." It is significant that no less than 3,543 persons were convicted of rioting during the year. Also the total number of cognizable offences reported showed an increase. This is attributed partly to the prevailing high prices and partly to the general feeling of unrest and the consequent imposition on the police of exceptional responsibilities which interfered with the supervision of ordinary criminals. On the other hand, the boycott had hardly any appreciable effect on the salt trade, imports of salt increased by 16·55 per cent. Perhaps the most significant of all the comments on agitation occur in the educational section. Attention is there drawn to the want of a systematic organisation for the moral training of boys. "Generally speaking, apart from the influences which the lessons of the prescribed Readers may be expected to inculcate, there is no regular system for imparting moral instruction to our school boys. And it is chiefly this defect which was responsible for the outbreak, during the previous year under report, of a series of disturbances which, in Eastern Bengal at least, was largely connected with political agitation."

The work of Government in Eastern Bengal and Assam pursued the even tenor of its way without much regard for seething agitation. The year was not one of prosperity for the bulk of the people, and high prices and poor crops brought a good deal of distress. The lower middle classes, dependent as they were on fixed incomes, were the worst sufferers. The cultivators fared better and in the jute growing districts had a very prosperous time. As elsewhere in India co-operative credit societies were started in considerable numbers, but it is premature as yet to judge the results attained. Both the tea and jute industries were in a flourishing condition during the year, the former in spite of considerable difficulties as to labour. There was something like a boom in jute and prices ruled unprecedentedly high. Jute and tea together accounted for practically all the exports of the province, which rose in value from 267 to 390 lakhs. The trade in these two articles would have developed still more but for defective arrangements between the river Steamer Companies and the Assam-Bengal Railway for the traffic from Narayanganj *viâ* Chandpur to Chittagong, and for the insufficient supply of railway wagons. The port of Chittagong also suffered from similar drawbacks, although, as it was, the income of the Port Fund increased by 49 per cent. Several large steamers were diverted from Chittagong to Calcutta for want of jetty accommodation. The completion of a third jetty in the port is expected to remove this disability. In conclusion mention should be made of the welcome signs of Muhammadan revival in the province. A steady advance in Muhammadan education was marked during the year, and Muhammadans now constitute fifty-two per cent. of the pupils under instruction. A scheme for bringing under the grant-in-aid system indigenous primary schools of this community gives hope of a still further advance. In municipal affairs, also, it is recorded that a prominent feature of the year's work was the awakening interest shown by this community, and on District and Local Boards the proportion of Muhammandan members increased, although the proportion is still far from adequate.

MYSORE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The "Daily Post":—Judging from the review of the Mysore Government on the Report of the Land Revenue Administration of this Province for the last official year, one can come to no other conclusion than that the year in question was one of progress and increased prosperity all round, and it was strikingly so, in contrast to the two previous years, during which the seasons were exceptionally bad. Apart from the benefits of a favourable season, evidence was not wanting to show that the people began to evince greater interest in agricultural by experimenting with new varities of grain and by otherwise developing agricultural resources by adopting improved means of cultivation and so forth. These and various other efforts on the part of the people show that they have realized the fact that there is ample scope for further development, and it must certainly be construed as a sign of progress and improvement to do them every encouragement in their duty by way of stimulating and encouraging the efforts of the people, as no useful results will end can accrue from them unless they are made under proper guidance and control. Another sign of progress is the tendency on the part of the people to take to other pursuits of life than agriculture as a means of living and their appreciation of the importance of industries and manufactures. Trade and Commerce have also developed considerably in proportion with the progress of the time, though absolutely reliable statistics are not available.

Another index of the better and more favourable agricultural season during the year under report is the facility afforded to the State officials for the recovery of old arrears, towards which over fifteen lakhs were collected during the last year. Of this, ten lakhs were recovered without any trouble, as soon as notices of demand were issued, while four lakhs more were paid up when notices of attachment and sale reached the ryots. The only fraction of the huge arrears for which actual sale had to take place is represented by about half a lakh.

Amongst other measures, the restoration of tanks is one intimately connected with the agricultural improvements of the country. In the opinion of Government, less interest was evinced in this direction during the last year than in previous years. Possibly this was due to the sufficiency of rain. Nevertheless, over three lakhs of rupees were spent in the restoration of about two hundred major tanks. The inspection of these tanks, which is an important item of duty on the part of the District Officers, was done, almost perfunctorily and the reason assigned is that correct lists of tanks are not maintained. Can anything be more farcical than this? For the preparation of the lists of tanks, the District Officers themselves are responsible and this they have failed to do. This failure is set up as an excuse for another neglect of duty which is of a far more serious nature and yet all that the Government does is to preach a homily that "it is needless to dwell on the necessity of having such lists made out for each District." What effect such orders are likely to have our readers can well imagine. What is required is to issue an order fixing a certain time within which such lists should be completed and the fact reported to Government.

HOSTELS.

The "Statesman":—Lord Curzon's letter, of which we published a summary yesterday, warmly approving of the establishment of hostels for students attending colleges and schools in this country will not perhaps commend the movement to those who regard with suspicion every art of opinion of the late Viceroy, but it is certain that in this matter he is right. Moreover, he is consistent with his past declarations, for in 1904 the Government of India, in their Resolution on Indian Educational policy, mentioned among the agencies which would counteract "tendencies unfavourable to discipline," due to European methods of education, the maintenance of a high standard of conduct and "the institution of well managed hostels." The Indian student no less than the Oxford undergraduate needs the influence and supervision of men whose character inspires him with respect. Until recently little was done to recognise this important principle. The professor saw his pupils in the classroom and had few other opportunities of associating with them. The teachers in the high schools were scarcely in any closer contact with the boys. Outside the college or school the student was largely left to himself. He lodged where he pleased and associated with whom he would. When his parents were at the pains to provide guardians for him these were often unfit for the responsibility. It is hardly necessary to point out the evils of such a system as this. A youth brought into the midst of the thousand and one temptations of a great city like Calcutta had every inducement to go astray, and too often he lost in morals more than he gained in knowledge. Nor was the danger to the inexperienced the chief defect of the old arrangement. It is the function of a University to build up character as well as to impart instruction qualifying for a degree, and in ignoring this duty the Indian Universities left undone half their work, and the more important half. Happily, since 1900 efforts have been made to regulate the home life of the student, at any rate in Bengal. In that year regulations were issued by the Bengal Government prescribing the conditions under which students at colleges and boys at schools were to be lodged. These rules were followed by the introduction of the Calcutta mess scheme, and under the present University regulations students are compelled to reside in hostels or messes. But, though some advance has been made, many good authorities are convinced that a satisfactory solution of the question will not be evolved until a sufficient number of college hostels have been provided to accommodate all students from the mofussil. This, it will be seen, is the view of Lord Curzon, who remarks with justice that "of all institutions likely to keep young Indian students straight and to develop sobriety of judgment the hostel is the most efficacious." He rightly adds that the influence of the hostel will be "particularly valuable at a time when the young Indian is surging with new ideas, sincerely praise worthy in themselves and capable according to the guidance they receive of doing great good or great harm." Whether Lord Curzon had in his mind the bomb conspiracy and the revelations which it has made of the mischievous effects of an ill-directed school or college career does not appear. But there can be no question that one lesson of the conspiracy is that certain schools and colleges are wanting in the healthy influence which promotes a sane and practical patriotism, while they are hotbeds of wild and malignant prejudices against British rule and the established order of things.

THE "COUNTRY OF PRODUCTION."

The "Civil & Military Gazette":—At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the 12th instant, a letter was read from the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay, intimating that instructions have been issued to Customs officials modifying the practice, requiring a specific indication of the country of origin to be marked on imported goods falling under Section 10 (1) (d) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, which bear a false trade description as to the place of country in which they were produced. The effect of those instructions is that in the case of goods made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom or British India, to which is applied a trade description or indication, other than the name or trade mark of a manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom or British India, indicating that they were made or produced in the United Kingdom or British India, no definite indication of the country of origin will be required. Such expressions as "Made Abroad." "Not made in the United Kingdom or British India," "Foreign Made," "Foreign Produce," and similar expressions will be accepted in the future as counter-indications sufficient to render admissible a trade description which would, if unaccompanied by any such qualifying phrase be held to be a false trade description. Similarly with regard to goods made or produced in one foreign country, Customs officers have been permitted to accept as sufficient counter-indication an description that they were made or produced in another country, Customs officers have been permitted to accept as sufficient counter-indication an expression such as "Not made in X."

WHEAT IN BENGAL.

The "Englishman".—Bengal is not a large wheat-growing country. The inhabitants being rice-eaters, the crop forms the staple food of the people. But wheat is grown in the western districts, that is, in Behar, where the people are wheat-eaters. Still, nearly 1½ million acres are cropped with wheat, chiefly in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions. In the Presidency Division it is grown in the Murshidabad and Nadia districts, and in the Chota Nagpur Division in the Palamau and Hazaribagh districts. Thus, out of 33 districts in the Province, 15 account for 97 per cent. of the total wheat area. The outturn per acre for the Province works out at about 12½ bushels per acre, taking 64 lbs. to the bushel, Indian wheat being heavier than English. In the United Kingdom the average outturn is 32 bushels per acre. The Indian outturn is nearly the same as that of the United States, viz; 13·5 bushels, and better than that of Russia, which is 9·4 bushels per acre. Intensive cultivation has not yet come to India. In a useful little publication issued by Bengal Agricultural Department, entitled "A Short Wheat Survey of Bengal," by D. N. Mukerji, M.R.A.C., some interesting information is given regarding the several varieties of wheat grown in Bengal, with their respective characters; preparation of soil, manuring, irrigation, diseases and insect-pests attacking the wheat. Indian wheat, according to Professor Church, possesses a high percentage of albuminoids, or the muscle-forming matter, which is about double that of rice; while the mineral element, or phosphoric acid, which goes to make up bone, is exactly three times as much as in rice. The bearing of this on the physical characteristics of the Bengali race is very important as this race lives almost exclusively upon rice. The hardy and fighting races of India are wheat Eaters. The author of the pamphlet before us says: "These are very important points, seeing that rice is not merely the staple food of the people of the Province but in many districts practically the only food; and that even in Behar it is gradually supplanting wheat as the bread of the upper and middle classes."

TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR THE WORKMAN.

BY MR. JOHN WALLACE, C. E., EDITOR, "INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL."

How shall we estimate the progress of Technical Education as imparted in our schools during the past 20 years, and where shall we seek the proof of it? One naturally looks among the familiar craftsmen, the carpenters, joiners, masons, smiths, painters, glaziers, plumbers, tinsmiths, and decorators, expecting to find improved methods of work, greater accuracy and expedition and better choice of materials. But such is not the case. Native workmen, working under Native control, are, generally speaking, as bad as ever. It is only necessary to visit some of the largest houses in course of construction in the best parts of Bombay, to find workmanship of the lowest class. In one large house, facing the Elphinstone College, all the joinery is finished with the jack plane, many of the joints in shutter frames would admit a half anna coin, the jhilmils rattle loose, and the locally-made hinges are all deficient in wearing surface. Many of the hinges are not in line. The work of the plumbers and electric fitters is exceedingly rough, although their material appears good; the painters seem quite incapable of mixing the same shade continually, and the national lack of standard of excellence is just as obtrusive now as before. An Indian cannot paint a window frame without painting the glass, and if obliged to clean the glass, he will use sand paper or emery cloth which ruins surface. He will varnish a dogcart with his fingers dipped in varnish, or paint doors with a piece of rag, instead of using a brush, leaving clots of paint in the corners. If he paints or colour-washes a wall, he leaves the floor all foul with droppings, and he rarely does any repair work without damaging, in some way, the building in which he works. The Indian mason continues to build walls with stones of a pyramidal shape, the base forming the exterior surface—a most vicious practice, and the cabinet-maker has so little confidence in his own jointing that he ties the legs of tables together to keep them from coming loose. Slovenliness and imperfect knowledge of his craft are the characteristics of his work, and his outfit of tools is that of a man who will buy or make nothing that he can possibly do without, and who has no regard for time as an element of cost. If tools are provided for him he will wear them out in half the time a European would take, and the wear is generally that of abuse or neglect. I found in Dhulia, Khandesh, a very clever wood-worker engaged in joinery and cabinet-making. He had made several labour-saving machines including circular and fret saws. Among his products were kindergarten school, sets of models, which he shortly afterwards abandoned, as they did not offer him a sufficient profit, although labour and wood were both cheap. The explanation of his failure lay in the faulty construction of his tools. There was no real accuracy in them. A well adjusted circular saw, properly sharpened, will cut hundreds of cubes so accurately that they do not need planing at all; a slight application of fine sand-paper is all they need, and even that may be dispensed with if the saw is sharpened in a certain manner. The Dhulia joiner might, to-day, have a steady business in kindergarten models if he had the benefit of instruction from a qualified teacher of handicraft, and it is a reproach to the wood-workers of India that any articles of wood, used for drawing or for kindergarten instruction, should continue to be imported from Europe. The potter for many centuries has continued to make unglazed cooking pots while the potters in Southern Europe, with appliances almost as simple as those of this country, are producing glazed goods that are preferred to any other material for cooking pots.

The Indian artificer has no standards of good workmanship; he will give the smallest possible return for his pay and, when taxed with scamping or fraud, he will display considerable ingenuity in refuting the charge, and endeavouring to prove that his work is as good as, and possibly better than was ordered. It is not etiquette to admit a blunder—and the occasion offers an opportunity for talking. Setting aside his fertility in excuses, the Indian workman is almost devoid of originality, but it is to be hoped that this waste of energy may, some day, be converted into useful force; it offers an interesting problem to the educationist.

All well-wishers of India desire to see a better use made of the raw products that are exported at present in such quantities. Materials to produce paints, varnishes, leather, canvas, cordage, textiles, drugs, oils, and metals, many of which return in a manufactured state, might all be dealt with here if workmen were more reliable. It is they who determine the final quality and finish of any manufacture, and if they are stupid, careless, irregular, migratory and improvident, no talent of master or manager can avert the deterioration of the product. We must, therefore, give such attention to the educatio of the workman as shall improve his working capacity.

Meanwhile, large sums are annually spent on Technical Instruction. I do not imply that good workmen are not increasing in India, for that would not be true. Good workmen are being trained in railway, dockyard, and other engineering workshops under European control throughout India, but what I do not contend is that the influence of schools where handicraft is taught, pure or mixed with science and literature, has not yet reached the rank and file of workmen, even in the towns where the instruction is given.

It cannot be said that the Indian is averse to things that are foreign. His consumption of kerosine, wire nails, corrugated sheet iron, cheap padlocks and cutlery is enormous and he has taken kindly, indeed far too kindly, to literary education, until the market is glutted and the pay for clerical work does not provide a decent living. Meanwhile, the earnings of a good craftsman may easily be double those of the clerk. Why, then, should the ordinary workman be so different about technical education? He will not go to a night school, and he has but scant appreciation for the instruction his son may get at an industrial or an art school; indeed, the knowledge of drawing that the boy acquires is the only part of the training that is appreciated by a future employer and by the workman himself.

The schools sometimes called technical and sometimes industrial according to the fancy of the promoters, and where the prospective workman gets his training, are in charge of men who have not been taught to teach. Some are selected workmen who have exercised their trade for some years; others are young men fresh from some technical institution, who have a very superficial knowledge of handicraft, and have no experience of trade methods and workshops. They generally attach more importance to scientific than to technical knowledge, and this accounts chiefly for their failure as teachers, while the pure workman teacher simply continues the habits of his craft without any thought of improvement. He jealously conceals what he considers to be his trade secrets for fear any boy should become clever enough to supersede him. These secrets generally turn out to be things that are common knowledge in other countries.

One of the rarest things in India is to hear a definition of technical work. It is generally assumed to consist of a mixture, in no fixed proportion, of science and art; the science being mathematical, mechanical and chemical, and the technique the art of some kind of work in wood and metals. My earliest recollection of King's College, London, is the memory of a definition of physical science given by one of the masters. He said it was a form of knowledge that could be conveyed in writing, and that could be tested experimentally, giving the same results from similar premises. Technique is a word that has been appropriated principally by the exponents of the fine arts, and is used with reference to the work of sculptors, poets, painters, writers, and actors, and in every case it means the distinctive finish of the work, the result of their method, and talent, and although it forms the chief object of criticism, it cannot be acquired by any amount of reading, and is thus completely distinct from science. Technique is the strict equivalent of art and craft, it is the same thing expressed in words of Greek, Latin, and Saxon origin, and although nearly related to science the idea is quite distinct. For example, one may read all that can be written about hammering a nail, handling a saw, wheeling a barrow, riding a horse, or swimming, without acquiring any one of these arts, but the most illiterate man may become expert in them all by a sufficient amount of practice. A technical school is literally one where science is not taught; a school, where science and craft are mixed is a trade school, and to organise a trade school properly the most important directing influence should be that of men having a intimate local knowledge of the trades intended to be taught.

The confusion of the terms technical and scientific are exemplified in two institutions in Bombay Presidency. In the College of Science, Poona, various physical sciences are taught, and illustrated by means of work in wood and metals for the training of engineers of road, bridges and canals. In the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, various physical sciences are taught, and illustrated by means of work in wood and metals, for the training of students in mechanical or electrical engineering and textile work. It is not easy to guess on what basis the titles of the two institutions were chosen, but they illustrate the popular acceptation of the terms Science and Technique, in Manchester at the present time project is being discussed for the establishment of a technical library. A library off Applied Science is probably what is meant.

The cause of the present state of technical education in India is traceable to the constitution of the Educational Department which is controlled by University men, whose ideas of education are so built upon reading and writing as a foundation, that they have overlooked the true relation of technique to science in a country whose industrial training is still in very backward condition. In every other country, which has reached any industrial eminence, the knowledge of handicraft preceded, by many generations, that of reading and writing. Even in Japan, which is so of referred to to as an example for India, reading and writing only became common property about 50 years ago, and even at that time the Japanese craftsmen were a century ahead of the Indianworkmen to-day.

Of the leading countries in Europe the same story may be told. Craft reached a high development before literacy was needed and yet, in spite of all past experience, the Indian Government through its Educational Department has attempted to improve the technique of the people through literary channels. It was expected that the young men coming out of the scientific and technical schools would become teachers among themen they would ultimately control, but this did not happen. The scientific training the students received generally increased the mental distance betwee surpervisor and workman. The students had not been taught to teach. In the meantime, and quite unofficially, real technical education has been introduced and was being successfully imparted to the native workmen in the railway and other workshops under European supervision, and the training, not limited to the work the men were paid for, was a success from the beginning. The foremen were not trained teachers, but they knew the work and were responsible for its execution, so the men increased in wage value and learned orderly habits. Success was inevitable, for the teacher knew exactly what was wanted and taught nothing else. This is a good beginning, but it must be improved upon,—a subject to which I shall presently come.

(To be contued,)

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	4	2	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	7	7	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	1	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	6	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	5	5	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	27	25	94
Total plague deaths to date	1454	5	
This date last year	19	14	80

SMALL-PX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
4	0

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death.
*1	1

*Includes one imported case from Kashi.

THE RAT CAPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

May 23rd 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	40	24	7
B	122	97	14
C	59	86	17
D	40	31	2
E	123	131	9
F & G	48	1	0
Total to date	432	370	49
Total rats killed			802

IT is more than three years now since the late Mr. George Michael Doucett left a large sum of money to public charity, of which the domiciled community of Calcutta was made the beneficiaries. The Anglo-Indian Association addressed a Memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor a year ago on the subject, pointing out the hardship that is being caused to the members of that community by the delay that had already occurred, and urging that steps may be taken to expedite the early administration of the estate. The Government addressed the High Court on the subject, and the matter still seems to be hanging fire somewhere. Up to this nothing practical appears to have been done. Probate of the Will of the late Mr. Doucett was granted to the Administrator-General on the 8th February, 1905.

ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Earl of Crewe will not be long at the Colonial Office before he is called to deal with some difficult questions arising out of the treatment of His Majesty's Asiatic subjects in British Colonies says the "Yorkshire Post." The new Gold Law proposed in the Transvaal contain some provisions against which strong protest is being made by the Indians there, and the Natal Government have foreshadowed the early introduction of measures affecting very drastically the Indians in that Colony. The root of the trouble in each case is the same. The whites in both Colonies are willing enough to make use of cheap Asiatic labour, but they object to the competition of the cheap Asiatic trader. It was in order that the one might be obtained without the other following that the Chinese Labour Ordinance provided for the compulsory repatriation of the coolies on the termination of their indentures. The Government of India declined to permit this condition to be imposed in recruiting labourers there for the Rand mines, and they have declined also to allow Indians to be indentured in Natal on these terms. The effect is that thousands of men who have terminated their contracts in the latter Colony—as well as others who have been "free" immigrants—have entered upon trade. Most of them occupy small stores, but many have built up concerns almost as important as those of the white merchants. It is now being urged that if the Indian Government adhere to their determination that the indenture shall not be terminable in India itself, the flow of Indian labour to Natal must stop, because whatever its value to the industries of the Colony it is accompanied by the evil of the Asiatic trader. The Natal Government propose to deal with the matter in two ways. The Colonial Secretary (Dr. Gubbins) announced recently that during the present session of the Natal Parliament a measure will be introduced fixing a date after which it will be illegal to introduce Indians into the Colony; also a measure prohibiting the issue of any more trading licenses to Arabs (understood to mean all Asiatics), and enacting that at the end of ten years all such licences shall cease, those holding them at that time receiving compensation from the State. It is significant to note that Dr. Gubbins describes this Bill as being "on the lines of the Licensing Bill at present before the House of Commons" The "Natal Mercury" states that in deciding to end all further Indian immigration after a specified period the Government will have the support of the great majority of the inhabitants of the Colony—coloured as well as white—the rate of importation in recent years having been excessive, with the result that the Asiatic population now considerably outnumbers the European. The "Times of Natal" also approves the policy of stopping further immigration, maintaining that it is futile to impose rigid restrictions under the Immigration Act against the influx of Asiatics, and simultaneously to bring them in by the thousand under the indenture system.

There is a good deal of doubt, however, about the possibility of carrying out the proposal to place a "time limit" on Asiatic trading. The "Times of Natal" says it is a very moot question whether the Imperial Government would sanction "race legislation of so extreme a character." The journal concurs with a good deal of what has been said of the economic and commercial evils of Asiatic trading "but it is a very extreme step to propose to close down old-established businesses, built up by the energy and industry of Asiatics who have been allowed to settle in the country." Moreover, the writer asks whether it is seriously contended that the 130,000 Asiatics in the Colony are not to be permitted even to trade among themselves. The "Natal Mercury" likewise perceives much difficulty in the carrying out of the Government proposals, and suggests that "there is all the difference in the world between the principle embodied in the Licensing Bill at home for the acquirement by the State of the monopoly value of liquor licences and that mentioned by Dr. Gubbins for the elimination of Asiatic trading":—

The question will probably be raised as to why an Indian should not be allowed to keep a store, and be permitted to take up any other occupation. If the white storekeeper is to be protected against Asiatic competition, it will be claimed that the white artisan, the white market gardener, the white fisherman, the white farmer, and others should also be similarly protected, and, if compensation is to be paid by the State to benefit the white storekeeper, why should not compensation be paid to Indians who earn their livelihood in other ways, in order that they may be compelled to leave the fields of industry entirely open to the white man?

It is not easy to see what answer can reasonably be made to these objections. As may well be imagined, "Indian Opinion," the organ of the Asiatics in Natal, is in arms against the suggestion. It says such legislation would simply develop a community of paupers and hangers on, and asks whether Mr. Moor and his Colonial Secretary are trying to play a bad practical joke upon the Indian community.

There is room for doubt, indeed, whether the Natal Government, when they "come to grips" with their policy, will venture to introduce such a measure—at least in the bald form suggested by Dr. Gubbins. Should they do so, and succeed in getting it through the Natal Parliament, one may hope that Lord Crewe will justify the opinion of the "Natal Mercury," that there will be great difficulty in getting the Home Government to sanction this "glass legislation of a very exceptional nature." In the meantime, the new Gold Law of the Transvaal presents some important points for consideration. Under this law no coloured person may acquire any right in a mining area, or deal in any way with unwrought precious metal, and no coloured persons (except indoor servants) are to be permitted to reside in a mining district, "except in bazaars, locations, mining compounds, and such other places as the Mining Commissioner may permit." "Indian Opinion" thinks that "the spirit underlying this law means nothing less than that the Transvaal Government intend to carry on a war of extermination against coloured people, unless these be content to remain in the Transvaal as serfs"—an ominous word, which should give pause to Lord Crewe when he comes to consider whether the approval of His Majesty's Government shall be given to the new law. "Indian Opinion" expresses the hope that in the event of the Government persisting in carrying out the policy, "Lord Elgin, with the better knowledge that he has gained, will do justice." The matter now rests in other hands than those of Lord Elgin, and we shall look with interests to see whether Lord Crewe is any more resolute than his predecessor has been in protecting the King's Indian subjects in South Africa from laws more oppressive than those against which we protested on their behalf when they were under the rule of the Boer Republic.

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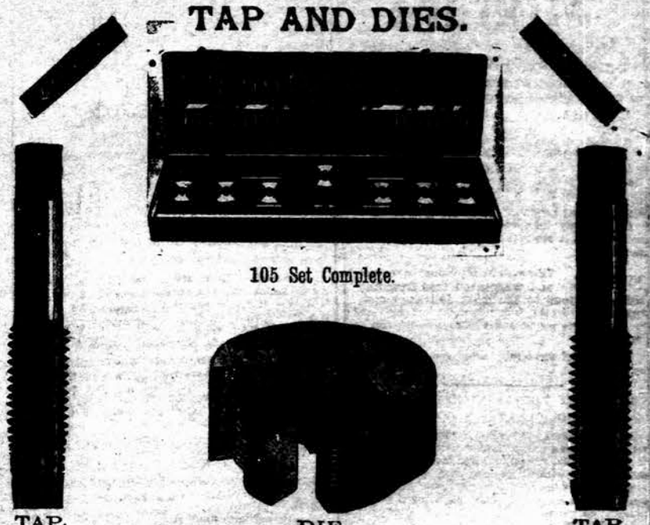

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

A DISPUTED TRANSACTION.

At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, has disposed of the case in which Messrs. Robert, Scott, and Company sued Haji Usuf Haji Esmail Sobani and Oosman Haji Usuf Sobani to recover Rs. 1,734 being the price with commission of a bay Australian mare and a bay Australian gelding alleged to have been sold by them to the defendants. Mr. K. B. Sethna, Pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. K. K. Santoke, pleader, was for the defendants.

His honour in delivering his judgment said: This is a suit for the price of a pair of Australian horses alleged to have been sold by plaintiffs to defendants. Plaintiffs are commission agents for the sale of horses, and are livery stable keepers and have two stables—one at Gilder Street where the commission agency business is said to be carried on and the other at Gowalia Tank Road which is said to be the livery stables. Defendants deny the sale and say the pair was sold subject to a condition that the horses should be declared sound by their vet. Defendants had the horses examined by their vet, Dr. Weatherall, who pronounced them unsound and the sale was accordingly incomplete.

Now the first thing to notice about the case is the evidence which has been adduced to show that Dr. Weatherall was either wrong in his opinion about the soundness of the horses or was prejudiced against the plaintiffs' particular stable. It is alleged that in any case, had the stable known he was to be the vet, they would have refused to allow the horses to be examined by him. But I think all this evidence as to Dr. Weatherall's capacity is beside the mark when I hold, as I do, that it is not shown he has any prejudice against this particular stable or that he is not a qualified vet with an honest and not unreasonable opinion as to the soundness of the horses. There can be no question of his capacity to pronounce an opinion if we judge from the experience he appears to have had in horseflesh; and the plaintiffs have eventually abandoned the position that he was guilty of deliberate prejudice and rely on the alleged inaccuracy of his certificate. I have no hesitation in saying that if the gelding in this case had a spaven and if the mare had side bones both animals were properly spun as "unsound." Dr. Weatherall appears to have exercised the necessary care in his examination of the animals and to have given his honest opinion, and I will not therefore go behind his certificate. Now the plaintiffs deny there was any such condition as alleged by the defendants. It appears that the 1st defendant and his son, accompanied by one Ahmed a trainer who does odd jobs for 1st defendant went on the morning of 3rd March to the Gilder Street stable. They came with the intention of purchasing a pair called "whisky and soda" but found they had been sold, and after looking at some other pairs they eventually decided on the pair in the case. Mr. Dinshaw, the 1st plaintiff the dealers and others were present. The dealers say all the conversation took place in English. Mr. Dinsha admits a little Gujerati was spoken. The first defendant says the conservation took place mostly in English but that he also spoke to Dinsha in Gujerati prior to the fixing of the price and asked him if the horses were sound, to which Dinsha replied: "You will take them away and get them examined." 1st defendant also says that when the horses were being viewed Dinsha alluding to the fact that "whisky and soda" had been sold and comparing them to the pair under observation remarked in Gujrati: "Those were Whisky and Soda but these are Icecream." Then the negotiations for the price took place, the coin was spun as to whether 1st defendant should pay Rs. 1,650 or Rs. 1,700 and the 1st defendant lost. All the dealers are positive there was no talk in Gujerati and Dinsha denies 1st defendant ever said anything about soundness; they say the sale was booked which it would not have been had it been subject to vet examination and that 1st defendant told plaintiffs to have the horses sent up to the Gowalia Tank stable till his own was ready for use. Now it appears to me the real question is who I am to believe, Dinsha or 1st defendant; for, though the dealers say there was no talk in the vernacular, Morton and Moran were driving the horses whilst Minham did not come up till the coin was spun. Critten therefore is the only one who might have heard any talk in Gujerati, but if we are to believe 1st defendant the talk occurred when he and Dinsha were entering the gate at some distance from the others. Of the 1st defendant and Dinsha I have no hesitation in saying that the former was the better witness and it is a noteworthy fact that though his son Omar was with him in the yard and present throughout the negotiation he is not called to corroborate his father, as he honestly says he stayed behind, when the others passed through the gate, in order to watch another horse belonging to a friend of his being put through its paces and consequently he could not hear any conversation passing between 1st defendant and Dinsha.

I have therefore to see how far the subsequent conduct of the parties will throw any light on the case. The alleged sale took place on 3rd March. On the 4th March in the evening the 1st defendant says he saw Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed at his club and asked him about a vet and was given the name of Weatherall, and on 5th March he told his son to take the horses to Weatherall. He had no talk with Dinsha between the 3rd and the 5th March. It is clear therefore 1st defendant was under the impression he had the right to have the horses vetted. His son embodies the result of the vet examination in the pencil note Exhibit A. No written notice is taken of that till the bill is sent, [illegible] the 1st defendant's reply to that is that the sale was subject to a veterinary examination. Then there is also the significant fact that a telephonic message reached Colonel Anderson on the 4th March from the Gilder Street stable asking him to examine the horses. There is no evidence whatsoever to prove this message emanated from 1st defendant and as it was sent from Gilder Street the presumption is it came from the plaintiffs. Why should they ask Anderson on 4th March to examine the horses if there was not to be a veterinary examination? Against this evidence is the fact that the sale was "booked," the fact that the horses were sent to Gowalia Tank Road and the suggestion that horses are not allowed to leave the yard till the vet examination is completed. Dinsha, however, says conditional sales are "booked" and I am by no means satisfied that horses are not vetted outside a yard. It is not shown there was insufficient accommodation in the 1st defendant's stables, for the 1st defendant says he has stables at Tindal Street as well as at his bungalow. Now do I think 1st defendant was expected to know that if a veterinary examination was stipulated for the dealers would ask the name of the vet. If they asked the name of the vet the suggestion would be the horses were unsound. In this case I pay no attention to the trainer Ahmed's evidence which may be true or may be false, but I do not think it affects the merits of 1st defendant's case. It is difficult to imagine a man in the 1st defendant's position being induced to break off a sale because Ahmed wished him to. I believe 1st defendant and I do not think his story is one Ahmed by the surrounding circumstances.

Suit dismissed with Rs. 125 professional costs.

POLICE COURT.

THE "HIND SWARAJYA." AND THE "VEHARI."

Bail Refused.

In the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kanuga, Pleader for Vasanji Dayalji Ganatra, the present editor of a paper called the "Hind Swarajya," applied for final orders on his client's petition, presented the other day, and which was discussed before his Worship on Friday, by Mr. Kantiga for the applicant, and by Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, for the Crown. It related to the detention of all postal articles addressed to the applicant, by the Postal authorities.

The Magistrate: Application is refused. The Court is not aware of having made any such order; if applicant wanted any order passed, he must bring further particulars and evidence.

In the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Pleader, applied for bail for Ramchandra Narayen Mandlik, editor of the "Vehari," who is now on trial on a charge of sedition, in the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Desai urged that accused was a graduate of the University, and was not likely to run away. Bail was granted in other similar cases. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, who appeared for the Crown, opposed the application on the ground that the poem translated was highly seditious, and the case would be enquired into early next week before Mr. Aston.

Bail was refused.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector E. Gerald charged Mukti Devji, a Hindu woman, with stealing ornaments from a child's person. It appeared from evidence that on Friday afternoon a child was playing near a house at Cheera Bazaar, when the accused removed an armlet from its person, made off with it and pledged it with a shopkeeper. The mother of the child on receiving information handed over the accused to the police. The accused, who had two previous convictions, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A WOULD-BE ATTORNEY.

Fails in his Examination.

APPLIES TO HIGH COURT FOR A CERTIFICATE.

A novel application was made at the Calcutta High Court on Thursday before Mr. Justice Woodroffe when Mr. Eardley Norton, instructed by Mr. J.C. Dutt, moved on behalf of Babu Purna Chunder Dutt, an articled clerk in the firm of Messrs. Ghosh and Kar, for a rule calling on the Board of Examiners for the Attorneyships Examination to show cause why the petitioner's answer papers on Equity should not be produced before the Court and be re-examined and why a certificate of having passed the final Attorneyship Examination should not be granted to him.

Mr. Norton stated that at the last Attorneyship Examination, held in February 1908, the petitioner appeared for the final examination and passed in all subjects except Equity. The questions on Equity were very stiff and difficult and the petitioner failed in that subject by twenty marks only. The three questions to which the petitioner took objection were Nos. 1, 4 and 6.

Question No. 1 was as follows: "What are the main pre-emptions as to instruments in investigating a trial as regards reconveyances, stamps, matters of fact, surworship?" The objection to this question was that it was so carelessly expressed that it could not be understood by the examinee, and hence many of them could not answer it.

Question 4 ran thus: "A is an equitable tenant for life. Is he entitled to keep the title deeds?" As regards this the petitioner submitted that he answered this question correctly and supported his answer by well known Case Laws but the Examiner in Equity being misled by an old book, Watson's Compendium of Equity, and unmindful of the recent Case Laws, thought that the petitioner's answer was wrong and gave him no marks at all for his answer.

Question 6, to which the greatest objection was taken, was as follows: "What is the main presumption involved in the case of Holroyd vs. Marshall and what was the main objection urged by the respondent?" As regards this question the petitioner urged that the case referred to in the question was a case reported in the the House of Lords Cases—a series which was not easily obtainable in India and which was not contained in the Attorneys' Library here, and that no student could be expected to master English cases from House of Lords Cases. The result of this question being in the examination paper was that none of the candidates could answer it and it was alleged that the Examiners, in order to pass some of the candidates, gave some, but not all, "grace marks."

After the results of the examination were announced the petitioner applied to the Board of Examiners to award him marks for his answer to question 4 and to give him "grace marks" as regards question 6. The Board of Examiners, however, declined to do so, with the result that the petitioner now moved the High Court.

Mr. Norton submitted that under the circumstances he was entitled to a rule and cited several English cases in support of his application.

His lordship, after hearing Mr. Norton, granted a rule in the terms of the petition and made the rule returnable on Monday next.

The importance of Winnipeg as the metropolis and emporium of Central Canada is shown by the fact that the United States Government has just promoted Dr. Jones, the American Consul at Winnipeg, to the rank of Consul-General. Dr. Jones is described as a journalist by instinct and by training; a fact which is said to account for the interesting character of his reports to Washington from Winnipeg. The capital of the wheat fields has inspired Dr. Jones to the production of what are called the most interesting consular reports ever received in Washington.

SPORTING NEWS.

QUETTA SPRING RACES.

Third Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 23.

The Royal Engineers were "At Home." Fields were rather poor, but the finishes were good. The attendance was not so large as on the two previous days. The weather was splendid. Details:—

1ST RACE.—The Kach Selling Plate. Distance—7 furlongs.

Capt Hislop's Jenny Lind, 10st 11lbs..Mr Sanday 1
Capt Molloy's Southern Pearl, 11st 5lbs.....Mr O'Hara 2

Betting: 2 to 1 on Jenny Lind; evens against Southern Pearl.

Won easily. Time—1min. 41 3-5 secs.

2ND RACE.—The Sarel Chase. Distance—2 miles.

Col Boileau's Goodiva, 10st 2lbs (carried 10st 4lbs) Mr Underwood
Mr Graham's Dudds, 11st (carried 11st 2lbs) Capt Hallowes 2
Major Erydell's La Gloria, 9st 10lbs (carried 10st 5lbs) .....Capt Ingham 3

Betting: Evens against Goodiva; 2 to 1 against Dudds; and 3 to 1 against La Gloria.

Won easily by 6 lengths. Time—4 min. 25 secs.

3RD RACE—The Zirarat Plate. Distance—1 mile

Mr. Gretton's Rivalry 10st 2lbs...Capt Woodhouse 1
Major Shearman's Akolia, 10st 11lbs.....Capt Ashburner 2
Major Davis' Gendarme, 11st 4lbs .....Mr O'Hara 3

Also ran—No Trumps, 10st 5lbs; and Grey Wolf 9st 7lbs.

Betting: Evens against Rivalry, 1 1-2 to 1 against Akolia, 2 1-2 to 1 against Gendarme, 3 to 1 against No Trumps and 1 1-2 to 1 against Grey Wolf.

Won easily by one length. Time—2 min. 6 secs.

4TH RACE—The Golwala, Cup. Distance—9 furlongs.

Col. O'Donnel's Necklace, 10st 9lbs.....Owner 1
Capt Hasketh's Glendale II, 9st 7lbs. Capt Thurnell 2
Capt Prideaux's Bantam III, 12st..Mr Underwood 3

Also ran—Rye Grass, 10st 11b; Tess, 10st; Alexis 8st 9lbs; and Peakcock, 8st 4lbs.

Necklace took the lead from the two furlong post and maintaining it to the finish, won by three lengths, a length between second and third. Time not taken.

5TH RACE—The Khalifat Chase. Distance—2 miles.

Mr Harvey Kelly's Ian, 10st.....Mr McCudden 1
Mr Underwood's Mahratta, 11st.....Owner 2
Capt Corbett's Bide-a-wee, 10st 8lbs.....Captain Hallowes 3

Betting: 1 1-2 to 1 against Ian; 6 to 4 against Mahratta, and 1 1-2 against Bide-a-wee.

Won by four lengths, three lengths between second and third. Time—4mins. 43 2-5secs.

6TH RACE—The Horse Hurdles. Distance.—1 1/2 mile. over 9 flights of hurdles.

Mr Boase's Dawn, 11st 10lbs (carried 11st 11lbs), Mr Ryan 1
Capt Prideaux's Bantam III, 9st 10lbs .....Mr McCudden 2
Capt Thurnall's Lucy Glitters 10st 3lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran:—Bill Squires (refused) 11st 7lbs; and Bay Middleton 9st 9lbs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Dawn, evens against Bantam III, Lucy Glitters, and Bill Squires and 10 to 1 against Bay Middleton.

Won easily by six lengths. Time—3min, sec.

7TH RACE.—The Consolation Handicap—Distance 4 furlongs.

Major Shearman's Akolia, 11st 7lbs, Capt Ashburner 1
Capt Cassells' Partthiv, 10st 12lbs, Mr Johnstone 2
Capt Prideaux's Salvador, 10st.....Mr McCudden 3

Also ran.—Tigris, 11st 2lbs; No Trumps, 11st; Kildare, 10st 5lbs; Viking, 9st 11lbs; Muscana, 9st 7lbs; and Goodfellow, 9st 7lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Akolia and Patthiv; 4 to 1 against Salvador; 3 to I against Viking and Muscana; 5 to 1 against Tigris; and No Trump, and Kildare, and 10 to 1 against Goodfellow.

Won by a length; a head between second and third. Time—54 2-5secs,

8TH RACE.—The Losers Handicap. Distance—4 furlongs.

Sir H McMahon's Vesta, 9st 7lbs...Capt Thurnall 1
Capt James' Cumrew, 11st 10lbs...Capt Woodhouse 2
Mr O'Hara's Challenger, 9st 11b.....Mr Hard 3

Also Ran.—Dazzle, 12st 7lbs; and Rocketter, 9st 7lbs.

Betting:—Evens against Vesta and Dazzle; 1 1-2 to 1 against Challenger; 5 to 1 against Cumrew and 6 to 1 against Rocketter.

Won by one in a half lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time—53 4-5 secs.

WELLINGTON SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 23.

The Wellington Sky Races terminated this evening. The attendance was larger than on the previous evening. In some races, some exciting finishes were witnessed and on the whole the racing was excellent. Details.—

WELLINGTON POLO HANDICAP.

Lieut E W McArthur's Rupert.....Owner 1
Captain R P Stanes' Cracker.....Owner 2
Mr Hunter Jones' Libel.....Owner 3

[WELLINGTON HANDICAP.

Col Desraj Urs' Pretty Polly.....Mr Kennworthy 1
Capt F Middleton's Norah.....Owner 2
Mr Montgomery's Boxer.....Owner 3

POLO SCURRE.

Colonel Desraj Urs' Wild Night. Mr Kennworthy 1
The Maharajah of Mysore's Restless.....Captain Radcliffe 2
Mr Hunter Jones' Libel .....A L Asley 3

HANDY SKOLA HANDICAP.

Captain R F Stares' Laramel.....Owner 1

From the 9th to the 15th instant, 1 European 9 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 252 Hindus and 43 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 320. The death-rate was 32·6 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 37·6. The deaths are thus classified:—Fevers 111, bowel complaints 89, and other causes 170.

THE DERBY.

THE OAKS.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all Principal English races.

Double and treble events, etc.

Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,

BOMBAY.

ENGLISH RACING NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

THE 2,000 GUINEAS.

A heavy shower of rain—quite tropical in its intensity—came down just half an hour before the first race at Newmarket, and in less than twenty minutes the going was transformed from beautifully dry springy turf to a sticky morass, and it was quite apparent that the course would be untrue. Seventeen competitors reported sick, this being the largest number since 1901. Only twice has this been exceeded since the "Guineas" has been instituted, when Shotover won in 1882, and Vanban in 1867. This year's candidates were an unusually backward lot, and it would have been much better had half of them remained in their stables instead of taking their chance when there was not the remotest possibility of winning. Primer and Morena were particularly out of condition, and though Morena shows great quality, he is fully a month behind racing fitness. The same remark would apply to Mercuito. He is far from being fit and in the pink of condition. He appeared to me as soft as any but time would materially improve this colt. The Russley pair obviously had done stronger work, and had gone through some preparation, yet much room for muscular development is still left in both White Eagle and Sir Archibald, of whom the first named seems to have grown but little since his two-year old days. Sir Archibald, however, has thickened out, and is now quite a grand colt. His connections had some notion of him being a menace to the favourite Perrier, or whatever horse won; yet, from merely cantering at the bushes and being always able to retain the position into which his fine speed carried him from the start, his response to the sweeping challenge of Norman III down the hill was only of a lukewarm character. White Eagle is still under a cloud as regards his soundness in his wind—some people declare that after the race there was a suspicion of a "noise" as he entered the paddock gate after the race. Perrier struck one as having made some improvement since his last victory in the Biennial Stakes, and in one of my previous notes I described him as a trifle too heavy in the shoulders: this is not now so pronounced, but he is far from being ready. Time will make a very marked change in him, and in another month, provided we have fair weather, uninterrupted by rain, I am sure we shall see quite another Perrier strip for the Derby.

Landerdale looked all over an overgrown baby. He showed clearly his lack of experience in the preliminary canter, and he evidently did not understand the reason he was on the course. Lord Rossebery's colt still requires a great deal of schooling, and it will be sometime before this colt is at his best. Mr. Joel's colt, Your Majesty, was sweating profusely; and if he had a chance, as some asserted, he quite extinguished that before the start. Dibs, the winner of the Hastings Plate of the previous day, was allowed to start by Mr J. S Morrison, his owner, in the hope that, the majority of the field being unfit, he might fluke the race; but class, however, told, and he was never in the race. Dalgety, of whom much was expected, stripped fresh and well, but his show was very disappointing. Some keen judges maintain that he is one of the finest colts the year, but he has still to justify that opinion. Here was a great opportunity for him to distinguish himself, and I am of opinion that if he were half as good as he is reported to be, he would have hacked his field, especially because he was well prepared and had an unready lot of horses against him. No student of public form could have even picked out Norman III as the winner of the Guineas, as it happened that Santo Strato and Norman III were both tried in a trial, and Norman III was beaten fairly and squarely. The result of the Hastings Plate, run on the previous day, showed that Dibs was better than Santo Strato, who was given twelve pounds and a length beating. Now how can anyone reconcile the performance of Norman III in the Guineas with the Santo Strato trial? Either public form is all wrong, or this year's Guineas is one of the biggest flukes. The Derby will be a perplexing tangle. Some will doubt the genuineness of Perrier after his failure. Some doubts have already been expressed as to Sir Archibald's staying powers, and a grave suspicion as to the soundness of White Eagle will further complicate matters. I believe Colonel Walker has always held Royal Realm in higher esteem than White Eagle, and since he has a good measure of the Derby candidates by White Eagle running third in the Guineas, the Epsom classic may easily go to the wearer of the blue and white check jacket after all.

Speculation opened with Perrier in great demand and six to four was offered—about the biggest price ever tendered. So much money was forthcoming for the favourite that five to four soon became the general price, and no inducements in the shape of large wagers could extend the odds. The public would have nothing but Perrier, and at one time it did appear that Perrier would be entrusted with all the bullion. In some instances, six to five and even eleven to ten were booked. Sir Archibald was supported to some extent, and six to one was the longest price ever offered, but after a time five to one was shouted all over. White Eagle, St. Orodoux, and Mercuito were backed at sixteens. White Eagle having the greater call contracted to fourteen, while St. Orodoux expanded to sixteen and Mercuito to twenties. Dibs had a following at 100 to seven, at which price he was always accessible. Bonspill, Norman III and Primer were at the twenty-to-one mark, and for that matter longer odds were obtainable for the mere asking. Thirty-three to one was freely offered on the rest of the field but found no takers of any magnitude. The market was brisk, and I might say Perrier was supported to a man. There was some delay at the post the offenders being Sir Archibald and Primer, who broke the tapes. Dalgety showed a deal of temper and was exceptionally troublesome at the post: the minor sufferers were Ednam and Morena, otherwise the start was good. Mercuito was the first to show out, attended by Lauderdale, Perrier, Sir Archibald, Norman III, White Eagle, Your Majesty, and St. Orodoux. When half the distance had been covered, it was all too abundantly clear, that the favourite would not win, for Herbert Jones was driving him hard and under this pressure he did not improve his position. Norman III, on the other hand, was coming on and getting on to Mercuito's girths at the Bushes, he strode away with the verdict even so far from home in easy keeping. Not until the Dip was reached did Sir Archibald beat White Eagle, passing Mercuito, who ran on to finish close up fourth, while Sir Archibald beat White Eagle by three-quarters of a length for second place, without ever threatening the slightest danger to Norman III, who was, indeed, in an unassailable position throughout the last quarter of a mile from home. I can only ascribe Norman III's triumph to his condition, as being the fittest horse in the race. When he returned to the Paddock, he literally had not turned a hair and showed not the slightest sign of distress. Mercuito was a good fourth, Perrier fifth, and no excuse could be offered for the favourite's defeat. He was well away at the start, held a good position right through, and could easily have come out and won had he the requisite speed, but he was a beaten horse a good way from home. Norman III is American bred, out of Nimrah by Octagon. He is owned by Mr. August Belmont, the President of the New York Jockey Club. He was trained by John Watson and ridden by O. Madden. This is the first time Watson has turned out a classic winner, and also the first time that Madden has won the Guineas. From the following selections given on the morning of the race, it will be seen to what extent Perrier was fancied and supported, and this year's Guineas will long be remembered as one of the greatest surprises in horse racing:—

Sportsman—Perrier or Sir Archibald.
Sporting Life—Perrier.
Telegraph—Perrier.
Standard—Perrier 1, Mercutio 2, Your Majesty 3.
Advertiser—Perrier 1, Mercutio 2, Sir Archibald 3.
Morning Post—Perrier 1, Sir Archibald place.
Graphic—Perrier 1, Sir Archibald place.
Daily Mail—Perrier 1, Your Majesty place.
Leader—Primer 1, Perrier 2, Sir Archibald 3.
Daily Express—Your Majesty or Perrier.
Mirror—Perrier.
People—Sir Archibald.
Diamond—Perrier.
Jockey—Perrier.
Old Joe—Perrier.
Winning Post—Vamose 1, White Eagle 2, Perrier 3.
Racing Specialist—Your Majesty (c. w.)
Sporting Chronicle—Perrier.
The Field—Perrier 1, Sir Archibld place.
Sporting Times—Perrier or White Eagle.

Owing to Perrier's failure, his quotations for the Derby has expanded, and he is now on offer at ten to 1. I give below this morning's quotations for the Derby taken and offered:—

100 to 14 Norman III.
8 to 1 Lesbia
8 to 1 Mountain Apple
10 to 1 Sea Sick II
10 to 1 Perrier
100 to 8 Royal Realm
20 to 1 Elm Ting

TRUE BLUE.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

What was really the last race of the season was sailed on Saturday and gave as fine an afternoon's sport as any of its predecessors, or finer. There were ten entries, but Tomtit could not raise a crew at the last and Mannikin's jib blew away just before the start, reducing the number of starters to eight.

There was a good breeze blowing right up the harbour which kicked up quite a bit of a sea off the the Apollo Bunder and the yachts were dancing at their moorings in a very lively manner before starting time.

Lapwing was right on the line at gunfire and led away, but Erin soon forged ahead thanks to her topsail. Trixie soon set hers and followed after Erin, while the four Tomtits kept close company all the way up to Cross Island. Jean had a bad start and brought up the rear, while Pixie was badly handled and did not do much on the run up harbour but annoy the smaller boats. It was a gybe round B buoy and the four Tomtits coming round in a lump at once set to work, Short tacking on the dead beat back to Middle Ground. They very quickly got in front of the B Class boats and had a great struggle first one, then another being ahead. Soon after close hauling Trixie came to heavy grief, her mainsail carrying away all along the head and placing her hors-de-combat and giving her crew a tough job in getting her home. Erin did not seem to be able to get to windward at all while it was impossible to say what Pixie was trying to do. Whatever it was, she did it very badly and was soon hopelessly in the rear being passed by Jean. Meg took the lead at first but Maud went ahead of her and then Coralie, sailing splendidly, went in front and was leading the whole crowd at Middle Ground buoy. Meg passed her on the run and Lapwing drew up by the time North Karanja was reached.

Meg began to draw away on the beat but Coralie more than held her own with Lapwing and Maud. Erin went through the lee of Maud and Lapwing, while Jean and Pixie were a long way behind. Lapwing went off for a cruise on the starboard tack, drawing Meg and Maud after her and getting ahead of them, but Coralie was not to be diverted and held on steadily in shore being well ahead of everything at the home mark. Meg was next round, then Erin and then Lapwing. Sailing round the small course with a dead south wind was a curious experience but nothing could put Coralie out and though Meg made a great effort at catching her, she did not succeed and Coralie scored a most meritorious victory finishing first of the lot. Pixie and Jean gave up at the end of the first round and Erin was the only one of B Class to finish, thus getting an undeserved second prize as this had to go to the first boat of a different class to the winner.

Altogether the race was one of the hardest and most interesting we have had this season and formed a fitting finish to a most successful season.

The following Race sailed on Saturday.

SWEEPSTAKE ALL CLASSES RACE—Sailed at 3-45 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allow. M S	Entered by	Start at	Arrival	Time of Corrected	
				H M	H M S	H M S
Erin.....	Scr	J N Parker and H W Fisher...	3 45	6 16 0	2 21 0	
Manikin ...	1 33	Officers, R E	3 45	Did not start		
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots	3 45	Did not finish		
Pixie.....	Scr	H Y Watson and J K Aspinwall,	3 45	Gave up		
Lapwing...	14 10	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E	3 45	6 17 37	2 19 37	
Maud	13 10	Officers, R E	3 45	6 23 16	2 24 16	
Coralie....	18 26	Colonel Mead	3 45	6 14 52	2 11 15	
Tomtit....	10 51	Dr F M Gibson ..	3 45	Did not Start		
Meg	13 10	Lieut A O Trench, R E.....	3 45	6 15 11	2 17 1	
Jean.....	20 9	G N Moberly	3 45	Gave up		

Course No. 22 + 2 = 9-3 miles. 1st Prize won by Coralie, 2nd Prize won by Erin. 3rd Prize won by Meg. Wind N-W Strength Moderate—Time limit—7 p.m.

THE POONA HUNT.

Early Start Probable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 24.

A pack of twenty-eight foxhounds from Mr. F. Wilton, of Hanwell, left Birkenhead by the Anchor Line s. s. "Circassia," on 5th instant and are due in Bombay on the 29th idem. This is about a week earlier than the hounds were landed last year, so with fairly cool weather and an early monsoon it is hoped that hunting will commence here by 1st July. Major-General Alderson, C. B., has consented to be the President of the Hunt this year. Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Bail is again Master and huntsman, with Captain W. A. Light, 114th Mahrattas, as first whipper. The Committee are fortunate in again having the services of Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., as Honorary Secretary of the Poona and Kirkee foxhounds.

The Countess of Minto arrived at Simla yesterday evening. Lord Minto drove down to Solon where he met Her Excellency and the pair drove up the hill together.

The Army Temperance Association have had again a record year, the returns now in, showing that the number of total abstainers in the British Army in India has reached 28,500, being over forty per cent. of the total strength.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, MAY 25, 1908.

COTTON-GROWING IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE "Bulletin" of the Imperial Institute, which has recently described the methods of cotton-cultivation and the state of the cotton-growing industry in various parts of the world, deals, in its latest number, with the industry in Central Asia, where it has been established from very early times. It is shown that when that part of this continent was under the rule of the Khans the great importance of cotton-growing was recognised and enactments were made ordering that a proportion of the irrigable land should be planted with cotton and that a tenth part of the yield should be paid to the Khans, the payment being usually made in kind; further a somewhat heavy tax was imposed on every camel-load of cotton which crossed the borders. After Skobeleff's campaign in 1881, which considerably increased the dominions of the Tsar, cotton cultivation greatly diminished, as the natives no longer obeyed their former rulers. Thus at the beginning of the seventies in the last century the Fergana district exported to Russia alone some eleven million pounds, whilst in 1883, after the Russian occupation, only about seven hundred thousand pounds were exported. After the Russians had directed the robber tribes into peaceful paths the inhabitants again took to cotton-growing, the industry being now assisted by the laying out of irrigation canals and by reduction in the taxes. However, the product was found to be not up to the standard required by spinning mills. The Russian Government, therefore, endeavoured to introduce new varieties of the cotton plant in order to raise both quality and yield, and cultivation experiments were also undertaken. Sea island cotton was tried and proved a failure. Two farmers were sent to study cotton-growing in North America and on their return Upland cotton was tried and proved to be the right variety. Foolishly the authorities put an end to experiments, distributed American seed which the natives did not know how to cultivate," and much valuable time and trouble as well as money was thrown away.

Later, however, the use of American varieties met with unexpected success in Turkestan. Meetings of cotton farmers were held for the interchange of experiences and to consult as to the best means of improving cotton cultivation. The methods of agriculture in Central Asia are extremely primitive and the fields are worked to-day as they have been for the last thousand years, with the exception that more attention is paid to irrigation. In comparison with other crops, such as lucerne, maize, earthnuts, jugara and rice the net profit from cotton is not considerable. The inducement to grow cotton is thus not very enticing. There is room for improvement, however, in the direction of lowering the cost of production and raising the yields. The ploughing requires attention as the loess-soil needs thoroughly well handling: a rotation of crops is declared to be necessary, more attention should be paid to manuring—its use being little understood, and, when used, the manure is of such poor quality that not much benefit can be expected of it; further, the poverty and indolence of the natives stand in the way of its purchase. The cotton-growers, it seems, depend to a great extent on advances to enable them to carry on the cultivation, and improvements in the conditions of making the advances should be effected either by the State or by associations of cotton-sellers. Then the railways are not always in a condition to deal adequately with the transport of cotton; and the stations are so far from the cotton districts that the cost of transport in bringing the cotton to the railway is much increased. Our neighbours are, therefore, much handicapped in their operations, but it is interesting to learn that their obstacles may shortly disappear. The Government has recognised the necessity of assisting cultivators in the matter of irrigation and a steamship company has been formed for the Aral Sea which it is expected will lead to the opening up of more extensive cotton districts in the khanate of Khiva.

Ginning machines established at the larger centres are generally driven by water-power and have hydraulic or screw-baling presses driven in connection with them, also feeding apparatus and condensers; but the farmers believe that by the use of the condensers the yield of cleaned fibre is smaller and that they suffer a loss in consequence. The distribution of the ginneries is very irregular, though the business is profitable. Tashkent, Andishan, and Khojent growers divide their product into three qualities—the first composed of white fibre for all the crops, the second composed of yellowish fibre from such as has suffered only slightly from the frost, and third of grey or full-yellow fibre which has been injured by frost or rain. Other plans of sorting are very rarely undertaken, and consequently Central Asian cotton is unable to rule successfully the Russian market. Some large firms, it appears, which possess their own plantations and spinning mills are taking great pains, in conjunction with the Moscow Exchange Committee, to guide that sorting in the right lines, the chief efforts being directed to sort and value the cotton according to its strength, colour, length and softness. The seed in Central Asia is used for fuel as well as for the purpose of expressing oil. The custom of burning it as fuel is common, all the seed unsuitable for sowing or pressing being utilised for this purpose. Manufacturers in Poland and West Russia, who are not in close touch with the Asiatic markets, buy the cotton through travelling agents or through the Moscow firms, the principal business being done in Fergana, where it is easiest to buy up large quantities of cotton there. Besides purchase for ready money, numerous other arrangements are resorted to between producer and consumer. On the whole the terms are not particularly hard, for owing to the high import duty on American cotton it is important for the Russian firms to stimulate cotton cultivation among the natives and in this way to secure larger and cheaper supplies. Properly fostered and encouraged there are great possibilities before cotton cultivation in Central Asia, but its development seems destined to be slow.

KARACHI PORT TRUST CHAIRMANSHIP.

THE resolution of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, embodying the opinion so often urged in these columns, that the time is ripe for the appointment of a full-time Chairman for the Karachi Port Trust, will, we feel assured, be favourably received by Government. The present system, whereby the District Magistrate of Karachi is "ex-officio" Chairman, was all very well in the days of the old Harbour Board with its solitary Merewether Pier wharf-berth, when the port was in its infancy, but "quantum mutatus ab illo"! That the port has sprung to its present importance is directly due to Government, who must accordingly bear parental responsibility. Enormous irrigation works in Sind and the Punjab have created a surplus growth for export of more than a million tons of wheat annually, to take the average of the past few years, besides large quantities of barley, oil-seeds and cottons in ever-growing bulk and varieties; there are also the old stand byes of Afghan and other wools and Sind and Punjab hides and skins, all of considerable value to the trade both of India and England. The exchange value of this great export trade has resulted in placing in the hands of the 75 million souls resident in the districts, served by Karachi and the North-Western (State) Railway, purchasing powers such as have completely baffled the expectations and provisions of the Port Trustees. The old native Bandar has not been altered or enlarged for 19 years; the newer Mansfield Import Yard is unequal to dealing at one time with more than two cargoes such as modern steamships carry, and is incapable of expansion being built in a "cul de sac." In the busy season there are to be shipped over the present antiquated, and often blocked, approaches to the wharves some 200,000 tons of wheat and seeds every month besides miscellaneous parcels of "measurement cargo" indicated above. The position in Karachi Harbour during the busy season, therefore, is one of chronic congestion both for exports and imports, with all the trouble, perplexity and loss that delay and uncertainty can inflict on shippers and the shipping trade. The Port Trust has at present debts and debentures,—one might say working capital since the money has all been invested in productive undertaking to the amount of a crore of rupees, and this amount must be at least doubled before the necessities of the full equipment of the Port are supplied. The annual revenue amounts to close on thirty lakhs.

Under the present system the head of so great and technical a marine business is the District Magistrate appointed for the time being. Collector of the Karachi Taluka! That Taluka is about the size of Yorkshire, and its affairs necessitate the absence of the Collector for considerable periods from his head-quarters at Karachi. The marvel is, therefore, not that development schemes have shaped so badly, but that they have shaped at all. No one can doubt the zeal and devotion displayed by the Collectors of Karachi in the affairs of the Port thus thrown upon their unaccustomed shoulders. The time given and the work put in can hardly be said to be compensated at all by the trivial stipend at present attached to the post of Chairman. In the very nature of things these gentlemen were bound to fall short, we will not say of excellence, but of ordinary work-a-day competence, for want of time and for want of experience and knowledge of marine affairs. Karachi requires an expert, not a man whose only training has been in an up-country Katchery. The right man, the expert, would be cheap at a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem and a retiring pension on the I. C. S. scale. We know that there is about in Karachi among her leading merchants a slight feeling of uneasiness, lest a job be perpetrated at her expense, and the post of full-time Chairman to the Port Trust be created only to provide a berth for a certain gentleman, who, whatever the excellence of his personal qualities, can in no way be considered the expert demanded by the needs of the situation. We are certain the apprehension is based upon no real foundation, and that the interests of Karachi only, and of no individual, will be considered by Government. Karachi has hitherto considered herself treated as the unloved step-daughter of the Presidency, the Cinderella of sea-ports. The irrigation works which pour business and profits in her lap are some proof to the contrary, and the revival of the trooping through her water-ways is evidence that Government realises her strategical importance also. We are convinced therefore that in making the appointment of full-time Chairman to the Karachi Port Trust Government will take heed that Karachi is no whit worse officered than Bombay itself.

SIR ANDREW FRASER is confined to his bed by a sharp attack of illness, but is expected to be all right in a day or two.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s, steamer "Persia" were :—Sir Francis Maclean, K.C.I.E., Sir L. Hare, Sir Allan Arthur, Major-General Tasken, C.B., and Major-General L. Bradshaw.

OWING to many press house fires in Calcutta, the Fire Insurance Agents Association is offering a reward of Rs. 2,000 to anyone who will give information leading to the conviction of anyone who may be proved guilty of intentionally causing, or instigating, the recent fires in Calcutta or Howrah.

RUBBER thefts in Ceylon have become so common that the local Government have decided to pass an Ordinance with a view to check them. Under this law, rubber may only be purchased by a licensed dealer between sunrise and sunset, and then only from persons known to him; wet rubber, however, may not be purchased from any person whatever. The punishment provided for any breach of the Ordinance may extend to six months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine up to Rs. 200.

THE "Jiji Shimpo," of Tokio, speaking of the sale of bonus-bearing Japanese cotton yarns in China, describes such a course of action as harmful and ineffective, and exhorts the spinners patiently to await the natural recovery of the market. This journal suggests that a reduction of the amount of cotton produced would be better policy than bonus-bearing sales. The "Hochi Shimbun," while deprecating any appeal to the English Chamber of Commerce, hopes that the Japanese spinners will take other, and more moderate, means than those of bonus-bearing sales for the relief of the yarn trade.

CONSIDERABLE difficulty and vexation has been caused to persons storing petroleum by the anomalous state of affairs in which plans of stores could not be passed unless they were in accordance with the new regulations, while local authorities were unable to permit the execution of the buildings unless the requirements of the obsolete regulations were satisfied, the new rules not being in force yet. Messrs. Shaw, Wallace addressed the Madras Government on this subject last month, and the Government have now directed that all future applications for the construction of petroleum installations in this Presidency shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisional rules under Sections 9 and 12 of the Act of 1899, which are issued with the Government Order.

M. TACK, who has resigned his seat in the Belgian Parliament, was Minister of Finance in 1871 for six weeks only, and had to resign his office under peculiar circumstances. Having heard that French and German troops intended invading Belgium, he had the national funds taken from the National Bank in Brussels, loaded on vans, and removed to Antwerp under military escort. When this became known M. Tack was, the "Express" says, so ridiculed that he was compelled to resign.

A HISTORICAL Congress will be held in Berlin from the 6th to the 12th August next. It will be divided into eight sections, the first of which will be devoted to the History of the East. The President of this section will be Professor Sachau. The Organisation Committee consists of Dr. Reinhold Koser, Carmenstrasse 9; Dr. Edward Meyer and Dr Urich Von Wilamouritz-Moellendorf, West End, Ahovnalle 12. Those who wish to send papers may apply to any of these.

SEVERAL engineers and about 400 hands of the Baltic shipbuilding yards have left St. Petersburg for the Far East, in order to put together the gunboats which have been built to act as guardships on the River Amur. The component parts of the gunboats were recently despatched by rail to Khabarovka, where their reconstruction will be effected. The workmen selected will receive double wages during this period of their employment. Many of them are accompanied by their families, and have expressed the wish to settle in the Ussuri District after the work on the gunboats is finished, and assist in the construction of the Amur Railway.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Socialist Discomfiture.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 9.

THE result of the French Municipal Elections shows that the extreme Socialists, the Revolutionaries and Collectivists are gradually losing ground. This is mainly due to the fact that the Radicals no longer work with the Socialists under the pact once concluded between M. Combes, the former Prime Minister, and M. Juares, the Socialist leader. Most, though not all, the Socialist candidates in Paris were re-elected but in all cases with considerably reduced majorities as compared with four years ago. In the provinces the discomfiture of the Socialists has been still more marked. They have generally lost ground particularly at Dijon and Toulouse, formerly strong Socialist centres. The "Journal des Dibats" referring to what it describes as 'the crisis in India' regards it as the logical but unforeseen outcome of the civilising work of which the British public is rightly so proud. Success has crowned the efforts of Great Britain for more than a century past in the spheres of economic activity, administrative reorganisation and moral propaganda, but it is on this very account that it now sees a crisis arising and growing with which it will only be able to cope by the aid of force and the help of time. The "Temps" in a leading article on the disturbances in India contends that India like Egypt now has its Nationalist party which by means different from those employed by the Egyptian Nationalists is resolved to attract the attention of the people of Great Britain. The "Temps" thinks that mistakes have been made and points to the administrative partition of Bengal as one of them which might have been easily avoided. "Whether it be in Algeria or Tunis," says the "Temps" "we have known similar crises and we have disposed of them by liberal measures. The arbitrary system of Colonial administration which in days gone by was necessary and fruitful would seem to have served its time."

The butcher Levy who appealed against the sentence of a year's imprisonment and £20 fine recently passed upon him for supplying to the French army the flesh of cattle which had died of tuberculosis has had his penalty increased to 15 months' imprisonment and £40 fine.

THE RIVAL SULTANS IN MOROCCO.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS.

Nothing is more perplexing or amusing, perhaps, than the varying and contradictory accounts which reach us from day to day of the prospect and movements of the rival Sultans in Morocco. I have referred in previous letters to these contradictions, but they are becoming more flagrant than ever, with the result that the only safe plan with almost every item of news from Morocco affecting the rival Sultans is to leave it unnoticed for a day or two in order to see what confirmation or contradiction may be forthcoming. Two or three days ago we heard through French sources that Mulai Hafid had had his camp pillaged on three successive occasions by three different tribes and had become a fugitive at the head of not more than thirty horsemen. Now we hear by telegram from Tangier that Mulai Hafid entered Mekinez as Sultan on May 2 and was enthusiastically received by the population. Mekinez—a town 35 miles from Fez—is one of the residences of the Sultans of Morocco and has always been regarded as the second Northern capital. Mulai Hafid is reported to intend visiting the tomb of the great Mahomedan saint Mulai Idris in the Zarlum district, whence he will proceed to Fez. At the latter place the Pretender is said to be assured of an enthusiastic reception. It is unnecessary to remark that such a success for Mulai Hafid could greatly complicate the situation. Meanwhile the army of Abdul Aziz which was to start for Fez and had just got inside the walls of Rabat has been recalled since Abdul Aziz appears to have abandoned his intention of marching on Fez and now proposes proceeding to Marakesh. Should this be done the position of the rival Sultans could be reversed since Mulai Hafid could then hold the North and Abdul Aziz South. Both the Sultans are however lacking in energy and activity and neither of them is endowed with really warlike qualities.

INAUGURATION OF KING MANUEL'S REIGN.

The accession of a new Sovereign to the Portuguese throne is always attended by what is called in Portugal the ceremony of acclamation which is observed as a national Festival. It is identical in many respects with the ceremony of Coronation in other monarchical countries though not held in a church and without the assistance of clergy. This ceremony was performed on May 6 in the Portugal Chamber of Deputies under the direction of Senhor Antonio de Azevedo, President of the House of Peers, in the presence of both Houses, the Council of Ministers, the Council of State, the Court and the Diplomatic Body. The Crown and the Royal Standard, escorted by the great officers of State, were borne in procession before the King to whom on reaching the Chamber were handed the Sceptre and the Missal of Estevan Gonzales who was Abbot of Serem in the 17th century. On this His Majesty, seated on the throne, swore to maintain the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion, to observe and cause to be observed the political Constitution of the Portuguese nation and the laws of the Kingdom, and to promote the general welfare of the nation as far as in him lay.

The King then delivered a short address to the Cortes. The President of the Chamber in the course of his reply said:

"We have listened with great joy to Your Majesty's statements. The Cortes acknowledge with pleasure that throughout your hitherto short reign you have displayed a lofty spirit, which has raised in the nation the inspiring hope that days of peace are in store in which the legitimate aspirations of an independent people will be realised. The representatives of the nation to-day greet you with devotion and acclaim you with the liveliest enthusiasm."

The King was warmly applauded in the Chamber and received an enthusiastic ovation from the crowds thronging the streets on his passage to and from the Cortes. The new reign bigins auspiciously, Manuel I. the only placid life of most successful novelists. His experiences were as much out of the ordinary, and his wanderings over the face of the earth as full of interest and incident as any character in his own books—which is saying a great deal. David Christie Murray started life with few advantages, and before he reached man's estate was obliged to enlist in the Army. The private soldier, of course, had no easy time in those days. Murray afterwards drifted into journalism, but it was a long struggle before he achieved success. He was one of the first to write descriptive articles from the gallery of the House of Commons, and one of the first to become a war correspondent. He had some strange adventures in the Russo-Turkish war; and in the course of his varied life visited nearly every part of the globe, and met all sorts of notable personages. From such a rich storehouse of experiences his personal Recollections cannot fail to be of deep and universal interest.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Gone are the days when the Hapsburg dynasty and Austria stood at the head of the German Bund. The Emperor Francis Joseph convoked the Frankfurt Diet of Princes in 1863 in order to find a solution of the German question under Hapsburg leadership, but owing to the tactics of Bismarck supported by King William I. of Prussia that assemblage was but the prelude to the breaking out of the long foreseen conflict between Prussia and Austria, the overthrow of the latter at Koniggratz in 1866 and the final ejection of Austria from Germany. Nevertheless the German Sovereigns and peoples have always entertained great veneration for the Emperor-King Francis Joseph as head of the oldest of the great German Sovereign houses and the proposal, emanating in the first instance, it is understood from the Kaiser, that a deputation of German Sovereigns and Princes should visit Vienna to offer their special congratulations to the aged Emperor-King on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of his reign, met with the heartiest possible response. As Emperor of Germany, the leadership of this deputation, naturally fell to the Kaiser. For his own part the Emperor Francis Joseph, now in his 78th year, would have preferred to avoid the fatigue which the visit of the Kaiser and the German Sovereign would necessarily entail and in fact some months ago it was intimated from the Imperial household to all the Courts of Germany and of Europe that the Emperor desired to be spared the fatigue accidental to congratulatory visits of foreign rulers. But the irrepressible Kaiser would not be gainsaid and the congratulatory visit was in consequence arranged and has now come off with much success. The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived at Pola from Corfu on May 6 and started immediately for Vienna whither they were followed by the German Sovereigns and Princess taking part in the deputation which included the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg and several Grand Dukes and Princes. The Jubilee reception was held on May 7 in the Marie Antoinette Church of the Castle of Schonbrunn. The Kaiser, addressing his Majesty on his own behalf and that of the German Sovereigns and Princes present, bore testimony to the spirit of never resting zeal and noble fulfilment of duty in which the Emperor had devoted himself for 60 years to the welfare and happiness of his peoples. Throughout 60 years of work his Majesty had set all the German Sovereigns and Princes a magnificent example wherein the children and grandchildren of the youngest of them would still find edification. "Thus have we," said the Kaiser in conclusion, "the true friends and allies of your Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and with us her Majesty the Empress and Queen, my consort, hastened hither to bear witness to the hearty feelings of fervent friendship and attachment that inspire us towards your Majesty. With hearts deeply moved we lay our homage before the noble ruler, the true ally, the mighty warden of peace, on whose head we pray the God's richest blessing may descend."

The Emperor Francis Joseph in reply expressed his most deeply felt thanks for the congratulations offered to him on the attainment of the 60th year of his reign and perceived in this act of hearty affection towards himself a solemn manifestation of the monarchical principle to which Germany owed her power and greatness. The strength of Austria-Hungary lay also in this principle.

The Emperor regarded the visit of so many German Princes to offer their congratulations that day, as a most expressive confirmation of the close and unshakeable alliance that had existed between Germany and Austria-Hungary for the last thirty years.

There is no doubt that, putting aside events of a very grave and exceptional character, the present friendship between Austria-Hungary and Germany will last until Francis Joseph in the natural course of things disappears from the scene. That event would raise many grave questions more or less connected with the maintenance of European peace. The Pan-Germans of Germany have partisans not only in the German speaking portion of Austria but in the Reichsrath itself and the Pan-German party makes no secret of its view that Austria proper is destined one day to be incorporated with the German Empire.

Herr Dernburg, Secretary of State for the German Colonies, who only recently returned from a visit to German East Africa will leave Berlin towards the end of May for a four months' tour in South Africa in the course of which he will visit German South West Africa, Natal, Rhodesia, and the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies.

No official statement has yet been made of the exact amount of the subscriptions to the new German and Prussian loans of £32,500,000 issued towards the middle of last month. This secrecy is in itself a confession of failure and in fact no estimate in the best informed papers places the amount subscribed at above £35,000,000. There is no way out of the difficulties of the present financial situation, but an increase of taxation and the reorganisation of the Imperial finances which is to be the work of the real session of the Reichstag is becoming more than ever necessary. Some modification may have to be made in the present system under which the Empire mainly depends for its revenue, upon [indirect and the constituent States and direct taxation. After all Germans are among the most lightly taxed of peoples and there could be no deficit if the duties, say, on beer and tobacco were raised to the English level.

The German Reichstag has adjourned until October 20, but in view of the heavy labour necessitated by the elaboration of the Government's financial proposals the House may not meet again until November. The bill for constructing additional Colonial railways at a total cost of £7,500,000 has passed its final stage.

THE BALKAN RAILWAYS QUESTION.

The Balkan railway schemes which created so much stir a month or two back make no progress towards realization. All of them have to fight in the preliminary stages against Turkish dilatoriness and that is only to be overcome by a liberal application of "backsheesh" in administrative quarters. Even the preliminary surveys for the Austrian line, Uvatz to Mitrovitza are delayed and the Austrian Engineer can do nothing until the arrival of their Turkish colleagues. Even after the completion of the surveys another Irade will be necessary for the commencement of the works. The Porte has made no reply to the Servian proposals for a line from Nish to the Adriatic and it is believed that this project will be covertly opposed from more than one quarter. The Porte has also left without reply the Greek proposal for a line from Larissa to Salonika which would provide overland communication with Athens and a short route to Egypt and India.

The project has been strongly recommended to the Porte by Rifaat Bey and approved by the International Financial Commission in Athens, which has sanctioned the assignment of the surplus conceded revenues as a guarantee for the loan raised for the construction of the line.

In all these railway schemes, and some of them may be described as rival railway schemes, the Porte finds another means of which it is not slow to avail itself, of playing off one Power against another.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE intelligence which comes from Mr. John Long that David Christie Murray left behind the materials for a volume of Recollections, will call to mind the fact that Christie Murray's career differed in many respects from the usually placid life of most successful novelists. His experiences were as much out of the ordinary, and his wanderings over the face of the earth as full of interest and incident as any character in his own books—which is saying a great deal. David Christie Murray started life with few advantages, and before he reached man's estate was obliged to enlist in the Army. The private soldier, of course, had no easy time in those days. Murray afterwards drifted into journalism, but it was a long struggle before he achieved success. He was one of the first to write descriptive articles from the gallery of the House of Commons, and one of the first to become a war correspondent. He had some strange adventures in the Russo-Turkish war; and in the course of his varied life visited nearly every part of the globe, and met all sorts of notable personages. From such a rich storehouse of experiences his personal Recollections cannot fail to be of deep and universal interest.

THE PERSIAN FRONTIER RAIDS.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

Punishment of Offenders Essential.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Persian Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg to-day asked M. Isvolsky to extend, for a fortnight, the time-limit set by the Caucasian authorities, for the punishment of the frontier raiders and the payment of indemnity. He assured M. Isvolsky that Persia was determined to take the necessary measures.

M. Isvolsky reminded the Charge d'Affaires that Persia had repeatedly been urged to exercise control over the tribes, and that in the event of the raids continuing, measures against them will be inevitable from the Russian side, which, like the present demands, would be determined on the spot.

In view of the assurances now given, M. Isvolsky said he would transmit the request to the Viceroy of the Caucasus.

THE KING'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Cordial Welcome.

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE RECOGNISED.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The papers of all shades in Russia welcome, most cordially, King Edward's coming visit, as setting the seal of friendship between the two countries. They consider it of great political importance, following on President Fallieres' impending visit to London.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Empress and the Dowager Empress and M. Isvolsky will accompany the Tsar to Reval on the occasion of his meeting with King Edward.

A NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER.

Appointment at Peking.

LONDON, MAY 22.

M. Korostovez has been appointed Russian Minister at Peking.

NEW RAILWAY AND PORT LOANS.

£1,000,000 Sterling.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Southern Punjab Railway announces the issue of £1,000,000 sterling of 4 per cent. cumulative preference shares.

The issue also is being arranged of £500,000 Port of Calcutta sterling 4 per cent. debentures and £500,000 of Port of Rangoon debentures.

STIRLING BYE-ELECTION.

Increased Liberal Majority.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The bye-election at Stirling to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Ponsonby (Liberal)	3,873.
Mr. Whitelaw (Unionist)	2,512.

THEIR MAJESTIES' COURT.

Indians on the Royal Dais.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Their Majesties' Court last evening was a most brilliant function.

The Dewan of Nepal, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar and the Nawab of Janjira occupied seats on the Royal *dais*.

AMERICAN MAIL SUBSIDIES.

LONDON, MAY 23.

A despatch from Washington states that the House of Representatives has rejected the report of the Conference on the Eastern Mail Subsidies.

The speakers threatened indefinite prolongation of the session rather than yield to the Senate, which had secured the Conference's support to the Subsidies.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, MAY 23.

5 to 1 against Norman.
6 to 1 against White Eagle.
8 to 1 against Sir Archibald.
8 to 1 against Mountain Apple.
8 to 1 against Sea Sick II.
11 to 1 against Perrier.
12 to 1 against Llangwin.
12 to 1 against Royal Realm.
14 to 1 against Primer.
14 to 1 against Mercutio.
14 to 1 against Rushcutter.
16 to 1 against Vamose.
16 to 1 against Lesbia.
16 to 1 against Your Majesty.
20 to 1 against Nelson.
20 to 1 against Orphah.
25 to 1 and upwards the others.

The betting on the race is now brisk, and a good deal of business is transacted at the above prices.

INDIANS AT HOME.

Seditious Mutiny Commemoration.

THE PROSECUTED JOURNAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 23.

A paragraph in the "Times" calls attention to the anti-British propaganda of Indian sojourners in London. It mentions that nearly one hundred Indian students attended, on the 10th instant a secret meeting at the Hostel for Indian Students at Highgate, to commemorate the rising of 1857.

The paragraph points out that the monthly "Indian Sociologist," edited in Paris by Krishna Varma, the circulation of which has been prohibited in India, is still published in England.

[Shyamji Krishnavarma is the name of the editor and publisher of the *Indian Sociologist* and in last Saturday's issue we reproduced a letter of his dated May 8, in which he said:—

"As for myself I have never made any secret of my view and the reason why I left London and removed to this place (Paris) was to carry on without let or hindrance my propaganda, which is, of course distasteful to Englishmen. My 'India House' in London, which the writer seems to regard as a centre of sedition, was intended from the very beginning to afford residential quarters, and a meeting place for the discussion and dissemination of the view favouring Indian independence. It is for the British Government to declare whether it is unlawful for the India House to exist in the centre of the British Empire, and whether my paper, the *Indian Sociologist* can be legally published in London notwithstanding the fact that its circulation in India has been officially prohibited by the authority of that Government ever since September last.

In view of what is now taking place in India in the way of wholesale arrests, forced confessions, and the tortures of innocent patriotic Indians, I may be permitted to affirm, like Mr. James Fintan Lalor in the case of Ireland, that the principle I state and mean to stand upon is this:—

'That the entire ownership of India, moral and material, up to the sun and down to the centre, is vested of right in the people of India; that they and none but they are the landowners and lawmakers of that country. That all laws are null and void, not made by them, and all titles to land invalid, not conferred or confirmed by them; and that this full right of ownership may, and ought to be, asserted and enforced by any and all means which the Divine Power has put within the power of man."

TRANSVAAL OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

Reformer Disagrees with the Government.

LONDON, MAY 23.

A telegram from Pretoria states that an Indian official, named Mr. Morris, who has been reorganising the Civil Service of the Transvaal, has resigned, owing to differences of opinion with the Government.

FAMINE IN UGANDA.

Large Relief Measures Necessary.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Reuter wires from Mombasa that a severe famine is being experienced in the Usoga District of Uganda. Over four thousand deaths have occurred and the Government is feeding fifty thousand people.

THE HARDEN CASE.

Conviction Quashed.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Leipzig Court of Appeal has quashed the sentence passed on Harden in January last, and has ordered a re-trial.

The appellant invoked, as a new factor, the arrest for perjury of Prince Phillip Eulenburg, whose testimony induced the first finding.

GERMAN BURGOMASTERS IN LONDON.

Reception by the King.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The South German Burgomasters, who are visiting England, were received by King Edward at Buckingham Palace to-day.

His Majesty, speaking in German, expressed the pleasure he felt in welcoming them.

The Burgomaster of Munich thanked King Edward, and hoped that the exchange of visits would strengthen the relations between the two countries.

RUSSIA AND INDIAN TEA.

An Explanation.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The tea duty which has been repealed by the Russian Cabinet is the surtax imposed in 1903.

In the House of Commons in February last, Sir Edward Grey informed Earl Percy that the Government had made representations to Russia to remove the duty on Indian tea, *via* the Black Sea, seeing that Great Britain and Russia had agreed to the new Sugar Convention.

CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Sussex has beaten Somerset by an innings and 128 runs.

LONDON, MAY 23.

M. C. C. has beaten Worcester at Lords by 88 runs.

The matches between Yorkshire and Essex, Lancashire and Derbyshire, and Surrey and Warwickshire were drawn.

SERIOUS AIRSHIP ACCIDENT.

Sixteen Occupants Injured.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 24.

A telegram from Oakland in California states that on its trial trip, the Morrell airship, which is the largest in the world, being 450 feet long and driven by five motors, collapsed when at a height of three hundred feet.

Sixteen occupants were seriously injured. They were prospective shareholders in a Company which was being formed to build similar airships.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Its Construction Guaranteed.

LONDON, MAY 24.

An Irade has been issued which sanctions a loan for the construction of the four new sections of the Baghdad Railway.

The amount of the loan is 220 million francs and it will be issued by instalments. It is guaranteed by the surplus of old revenues of the ceded Debt and by the surplus of the tithes already assigned to the kilometric guarantee of the Anatolian Railways.

The work will probably begin next spring and will be finished in seven years.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSTITUTE.

Opened by King Victor Emmanuel.

LONDON, MAY 24.

A telegram from Rome states that King Victor Emmanuel has opened the International Institute of Agriculture which was initiated by His Majesty for the purpose of raising the standard of agriculture throughout the world.

JAPAN AND PEACE.

LONDON, MAY 23.

M. Takahira was the principal speaker yesterday at a Peace Conference held at Mohonk, New York.

The Japanese Minister defended Japan's action in Korea and Manchuria and declared that Japan would live up to the ideals of peace.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, MAY 23.

A telegram from Madrid states that a gala banquet was given last night in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The death is announced of M. Francois Coppee, the French poet.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Financial Powers Increased.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

It has been decided to confine, for the present, to the Government of India the powers sanctioned by the Secretary of State last autumn, and brought into operation shortly before the end of the calendar year 1907, whereby a small measure of financial decentralisation was effected in the relations between Simla and London.

Under the arrangement previously in force the sanction of the Secretary of State was necessary for the creation of every new post carrying a salary of Rs. 500 monthly, and upwards; also for all increases to such salaries.

Under the new arrangement, the limit is raised to Rs. 750 monthly, in case of new, permanent appointments, not ordinarily held by gazetted officers recruited in England. Powers are also given to the Government of India to sanction (1) deputation allowances, for periods up to two years, for officers drawing between Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 5,000 per annum, and (2) revisions of establishments, where the additional expenditure does not exceed half a lakh of rupees per annum.

CONVICTION OF A LAND-HOLDER.

Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 23.

An important appeal has just been concluded here. It was made by one Chowdhry Mehdi Hasain, Talaqdar of Barauli, against the conviction of harbouring one Kushal Pasi, charged with robbery.

It is alleged that Mehdi Hussain attempted to bribe the Mawai police, by offering Rs. 500 to hush up the case, and also that the chowkidar who arrested Kushal was soundly beaten by the Mehdi's servants.

The Judge, Mr. Warburton, came to the conclusion, that the accused misused his position as a large land-holder, and said that the sentence of two years' imprisonment was none too severe. He dismissed the appeal.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

ARRIVAL AT LAKARAI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

General Willcocks on the 21st instant was engaged in destroying the village towers in the Kandahari Safi country, the "jirga" of the tribe having rejected the very moderate terms offered.

Yesterday he advanced northwards to Lakarai, which was found held in considerable strength. The enemy, however, did not await an attack, but erected a white flag, and negotiations with their "jirgas" are proceeding.

Reports from Panjkora indicate that the tribesmen suffered heavy losses in the Umra Killa affair.

All remains quiet elsewhere on the frontier. The usual sniping continues nightly at Nahakki.

The only additional casualties in General Willcocks' force since the last Communique are:—

Captain O'Grady, 59th Rifles, gunshot wound in the thigh, severe;

One sepoy, 55th Rifles, slightly wounded;

One Transport driver, dangerously wounded.

SIMLA, MAY 24.

General Willcocks having exacted terms from the Mitai Muse Khel and the Kandahari Safis, has moved on through the Dawizai country towards that of the Ambahar Utman Khel. His Camp at Lakarai was fired into on the night of the 22nd and 23rd by bands of Mohmunds, Dawizai and others. There was, however, no opposition during his march of the 23rd.

Yesterday, General Barret made a reconnaissance northwards from Nahakki and found very few of the enemy about. The health of the troops continues good. Elsewhere on the frontier everything is reported quiet.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 24.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent telegraphing from Lakarai on the 22nd inst., says:—

Yesterday's and to-day's marches brought us safe through the country, A "jirgah" from Kandahari, Gurbur and Mahsud sections came at Chingai Banda, where the troops encamped yesterday. The Mitai Musa Khel were represented by the latter. They accepted the Government's terms straightway and a "jirgah" is expected to come here any moment. The Safis, on the other hand, haggled, with the result that after an all night sitting, they had finally to be dismissed, within a few minutes our troops starting on their march hither. The force accordingly advanced, carrying out punitive measures as they proceeded towards the Lakarai Kotal. Kotal itself was found to be strongly held. There was a disposition to carry it by assault at once and an attack was made. Whilst it was developing a "jirgah" came in under a white flag beggining now to accept General Willcocks' irreducible minimum. General Willcocks immediately ordered them to stand fast and gave the "jirgah" a short time to withdraw their men from Kotah. In less than a hour the enemy had evacuated the position and our force passed without another shot being fired to Lakarai, where it is now encamped. Early in the day Captain O'Grady, 59th Rifles, was severely, but not seriously, wounded in the thigh and hand. We only had a few other minor casualties.

LYALL LIBRARY UNION.

Alleged Seditious Lectures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, MAY 23.

On the 21st instant, Dr. Manoharlal, an old resident of Aligarh, who is the Secretary of the Widows' Famine Relief Fund, which during the past three months has distributed charity to the extent of over Rs. 1,200 to "purdanashin" widows, called on a local official, in connection with the fund.

At this interview the official informed Dr. Manoharlal that he was a marked man, and asked, if he admitted being an extremist, referring to his connection with Mr. Kelkar, Editor of the Mahratta newspaper, who in March last, delivered, it is alleged, a seditious lecture at the Lyall Library here.

Dr. Manoharlal replied that he was a moderate and not an extremist, and frankly explained that as Secretary of the Lyall Library Union, a Social and Literary Association, he received Mr. Kelkar as a guest, but took the precaution to acquaint him of the rules of the Library prohibiting political speeches, and himself proposed a subject, "New Education." Mr. Kelkar, however, selected the subject "National Education." The general drift of the lecture was incoherent and unintelligible and objectionable, and at the conclusion Dr. Manoharlal expressed his dissent from the speaker's opinions. Subsequently police enquiries were apparently made, and a report of a part of Mr Kelkar's speech was sent to Government.

A fortnight ago, about the time of the notorious telegram from Aligarh to the 'Bande Mataram," printed leaflets, it was alleged, were being circulated at Aligarh, or were said to be thrown into the Library, and their text was believed to be an address to Punjabis to rise against the Government. The official asked Dr. Manoharlal, if he had read the leaflet, which he denied. The official remarked that it was strange, while everyone knew the contents, none admitted having seen the leaflet.

Dr. Manoharlal declared he had not read it, and before leaving assured the official that he was not ashamed of his political opinions, and not being guilty, was not afraid. He was prepared at any time, if sent for, to give any explanations required.

No action has been taken in the matter; but Dr. Manoharlal's friends are surprised and regard him as a philanthropist, he having during the past five years given free medical aid and medicines, at his own cost, to the public.

The police are still searching for copies of the leaflet.

On the 22nd instant the Collector summoned the President, Vice-President and Secretary of the Library and gave them a warning to prevent the recurrence of political speeches at the Lyall Library.

INDIAN SEDITIONISTS.

The Mozufferpore Outrage.

MR. KINGSFORD'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

The Magistrate decided to open the Court at 6-30 a.m. to-day. The usual crowd invaded the Court-room, and the case assumed an interesting phase on the examination of Mr. Kingsford, who was the first witness to-day. He said that he had tried several sedition cases in Calcutta and thought that he had acquitted as many persons as he had convicted. The hostility against him was evinced before he had tried the seditious cases, and he mentioned the "Bengalee" and the "Patrika" subjecting him to misrepresentation, so that when the sedition cases came up before him he became the subject of an acrimonious invective in papers like the "Yugantar." He was not aware that any measures had been taken for his protection in Mozufferpore. Prior to the occurrence on the night of the outrage he was at the Club with Mrs. Kingsford till about 8-30. He usually spent his evenings there. On the night of April 30th Mrs. and Miss Kennedy left the Club before him and his wife. When about 20 yards from the Club gate inside the compound he saw a flash of intense brilliancy followed by a deafening explosion. Mr. Kingsford then described meeting the gharri with the wounded ladies in it and helping to carry them into his house. On arrival he found Colonel Grainger, Civil Surgeon, attending to the ladies. Miss Kennedy died almost immediately after his return, while Mrs. Kennedy was alive. He left Mozufferpore for a couple of days on the evening of the 1st May, but he heard of her death when he was passing through Mozufferpore on 3rd May 'en route' for Motihari to hold sessions. He clearly explained how Mr. Kennedy's carriage would be easily mistaken for his as both were landaulettes and both drawn by single bay horses.

The *Empire's* account of the arrest of the two Bengalees at the "Shrubbery," Darjeeling, says that the guard suddenly had their attention attracted by sounds, among the trees. The armed police moved in the direction of the noise and came upon two Bengalees. The police challenged and covered the men, who were seeking a hiding place; they came out and gave themselves up. They were taken before the Superintendent of Police, and were enable to give what was considered a satisfactory explanation of their presence in the grounds. They were locked up and have been formally remanded, in order that inquiries may be made.

At present the men are charged with trespass and with being suspected persons. They must have got into the "Shrubbery" grounds by scaling the wall, as a strong armed guard watches the approaches, and the grounds are patrolled by the police, with fixed bayonets.

The general impression is that these Bengalees are connected with the Anarchists, and it is certain that they were reconnoitring the house when their movements among the undergrowth betrayed their presence.

Nothing of a compromising nature was found in their possession. They are believed to be from the Buxar District, and a police officer from there, who is now here, is understood to have had them under observation. When they were arrested this officer remarked, "Now my business is over."

Besides Mr. Kingsford, 8 other witnesses were examined at Mozufferpore, yesterday, among these being Mr. Woodman, the Collector, and Constable Fateh Singh, of the armed police, who related how he and another constable fell in with Khudiram Bose near the Bazaar a few yards from Warni station, eating parched rice, and effected his arrest.

Khudiram, who was as unmobile as a stone, dozed during part of the proceedings, which were resumed to-day. He has gained two pounds in weight since his incarceration, and betrays no emotion.

THE HAHRISON ROAD CASE.

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

The case against the Harrison Road conspirators was resumed to-day, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the evidence of Superintendent Bowen, who deposed to numerous articles having been found at No. 134.

A Darjeeling telegram, dated the 23rd instant, states that the two Bengalis, arrested in the grounds of the "Shrubbery," have been released on bail, the case being adjourned till next Thursday. They are described as harmless individuals.

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

A Mozufferpore telegram, dated the 23rd instant, states that the case against Khudiram Bose and Kishory Mohan Banerjee was continued to-day.

The principal witnesses examined to-day were Langat, the syce, who received 25 wounds, and was carried into Court in a chair. He corroborated the evidence of the coachman by affirming that the man who held the bomb hurled it with both hands. Witness' bandages testified to the havoc wrought by the bomb.

Nandlal Banerjee, Sub-Inspector of Police, related how he discovered, followed and attempted to capture Dinesh Chandra Roy, who committed suicide, at the Mokameh station.

Babu Narain Lall, Deputy Superintendent of Police, spoke to the arrest of Kishory Mohan Banerjee, who denied all knowledge of Khudiram and Dinesh Roy, but was reminded that they had stayed with him in Dharamsala. Witness spoke to the delivery of the money order for Dinesh to Kishory, and the finding of a letter in Dinesh Roy's box, in Calcutta, addressed to Kishory.

The case is proceeding.

Kishory Mohan Banerjee, made a statement yesterday. He denied knowing Khudiram Bose, but said he knew a man named Dinesh Chandra Roy, who stayed at the Dharamsala at the end of March last. He left on the 10th of April, and accused had not seen him since.

The photograph of Dinesh was shown to the accused, who said that it did not resemble the deceased.

He had no concern with Dinesh at the Dharamsala.

Asked how he came to receive money for Dinesh Roy, accused said, "When Dinesh came to me, in the end of March, he asked me, as he had lost some money in the train, and he would have to get money from Calcutta, whether he might get it in my care. I consented, and the money order came. A peon brought it, and asked me, where Dinesh was. I said he was in Dharamsala. The peon told me he would go away soon, and asked me to receive the money, which I did, and granted a receipt. I paid the money to Dinesh, and took a receipt. The statements made by Ebrahim and Ghasita against me are utterly false.

Khudiram, in his statement, said, that he was induced to join the secret society by Dinesh Roy, and not by reading the "Yugantar" and hearing public lectures, in Beadon Square. Except as regards this, the rest of his statement made on the 1st instant was correct. He said he had never known, or seen, Kishory Babu. The defence pleader said the Court informed that it would deliver judgment on Monday. He had not yet made up his mind as to whether he would convict Kishory or not.

LATER.

At 11 o'clock last night an Indian constable was found lying dead in Raja Brojendra Nath Roy's street, 50 yards from the old Chitpur Thana, with a deep wound in the right breast. The weapon, a stiletto, 7 inches long and double edged, has been found, but no clue of the murderer.

For some time past there have been indications of hostility, of certain classes, towards policemen generally.

ESCAPE OF MILITARY PRISONERS.

One Recaptured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 24.

On Friday afternoon three European soldiers, undergoing various terms of imprisonment at the Wanowrie military prison, made a dash for liberty. It is not clearly known how the prisoners managed to baffle the vigilance of the military warders at that hour and made their escape, but it is believed that during the short respite they are allowed in the afternoon they arranged an escalade and managed to get clear. Private Morris, one of the prisoners, was arrested yesterday by the Cantonment Police and handed over to the military authorities, while the remaining two are still at large.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Thomas' Cathedral, last Saturday evening, when Miss Elsie Lissenburg, youngest daughter of Mrs. and Mr. W. T. Lissenburg, was married to Mr. Harry Moorhouse Marriot Watson, electrical engineer of Messrs. Crompton & Co., and youngest son of the Venerable Archdeacon George Watson of Melbourne, Australia. The Cathedral was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a large company of the friends of the parents of the bride assembled to witness the ceremony, which, in the unavoidable absence of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay, was performed by the Rev. E. Hamerton, Joint Chaplain of the Cathedral. The bride was attended by her sister, her only bridesmaid, and the bridegroom was supported by his bestman, Mr. H. Willis. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a lovely creation of clinging soft, white silk, trimmed with chiffon, myrtle and orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of gardenias and stephanotis. After the ceremony the company repaired to "Dantra House," where a reception was held by Mrs. and Mr. Lissenburg. The Rev. Mr. Hamerton proposed the health of the bridal pair in a few well-chosen words, to which the bridegroom suitably responded and proposed the health of the bridesmaid, Mr. W. Willis responding on her behalf. After receiving the congratulations of their friends, the happy pair left, amid a shower of silver horse shoes and rice, for Poona, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's going-away dress was of turquoiseblue voile with cream guipure lace, and she wore a pretty hat to match. The presents, which were on view in the large drawing-room, were both numerous, pretty and valuable.

FIRE IN A HEALTH CAMP.

Occupants Completely Ruined.

A CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.

A fire broke out in a Health Camp at Kennedy Sea Face which rendered nearly 60 families homeless. The Parsee Health Camp, which is situated near the Charni Road station on the Sea Face, was being vacated and two tents were quite empty yesterday morning, the chattels from others also being removed. At 2 p.m. one of the empty tents was seen on fire, when the sparks flew on to the Government Servants' Health Camp consisting of several rows of thatched huts. One of the huts was quickly on fire, and the south-westerly breeze fanning the flames four rows of 56 huts were destroyed. This resulted in the complete ruin of about 50 families, who lost all they possessed. Many to save their lives had to come out half naked. Their poultry and goats were burnt along with their chattels and cloths. The most unfortunate incident was that of a two year old child, who was burnt to death. The mother thought that the father had rescued it, while the father was under the impression that the mother had taken it out safe. The dead body, completely burnt, was afterwards found among the ashes. The confusion was so great on account of the quickness of the disaster that the police had great difficulty in keeping order. There was a regular panic. The Fire-Brigade had hard work to do, as the combustible nature of the huts made it an absolute impossibility to save anything, although they succeeded in saving two rows of huts. These huts were occupied by Government office peons belonging to different departments. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 5,000; but the origin of the fire is not yet ascertained.

One *badmash*, taking advantage of the confusion, entered a tent and was about to make away with a steel trunk when he was arrested by the police.

On Saturday evening, in Wanwadi, Mahim, Bombay, a hut belonging to Bahamian was burnt down. The structure was valued at about Rs. 100; but Bahamian's currency-notes of the value of Rs. 300 were stated to have been destroyed by the fire, which was a more serious loss to him and his family than the hut.

BOMBAY FORESTS.

A resolution has been issued on the Administration Reports of the Forest Circles in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for last year as follows:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

An increase of nearly 200 square miles in the reserved area is due principally to the conversion of protected into reserved forest under settlement operations in the Kanara Divisions. There was, however, only a small decrease of about 34 square miles in the protected area, owing mainly to the notification as protected forest of waste lands in the Kolaba Division for the purposes of the Woodland Scheme. At the end of the year 12,920 square miles were in charge of the Forest Department and 2,160 under the management of the Revenue Department. To the area of 14,166 square miles settled at the commencement of the year were added 261 square miles finally settled during the year, chiefly in the Southern Circle, and in the Kolaba Division of the Northern Circle in connection with the Woodland Scheme above referred to. In Sind less than 3 square miles are shown as finally settled during the year, and the area remaining to be dealt with at the end of the year is reported as 36,478 acres. In paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 8343, dated 22nd August 1907, the attention of the Commissioner in Sind was specially drawn to the slow progress of forest settlement work in the province, and Government hope that the reports for the year now current and the year following will show that effective measures have been taken to expedite the work as desired by Government.

In the Thana and Kolaba Divisions the Woodland Schemes necessitate a special degree of attention, if the success attained on the introduction of the plans in Thana is to be continued. The attention of the officers concerned was particularly drawn to this matter in Government Resolution No. 11283, dated 16th November 1907. A similar amount of personal care appears to be required in the case of the Kolaba in-forest cultivation referred to in paragraph 14 of the report of the Northern Circle. The Conservator should consult the Collector, if he has not already done so, as to the measures to be taken to remedy the state of affairs there described, to stop the cutting of trees for sale and to regulate lopping for "tahal." A separate report should be submitted on the subject, and on the question of tagai advances to the Thakurs and Kathkaris.

It is not apparent from the reports why the work of demarcation should be so retarded as it is in the Central Circle. In 1905 Government remarked that in that Circle the ratio of work done to work outstanding was small; in 1906 that progress was apparently slow; and in 1907 that progress was very slow. This year the Conservator admits that it was rather slow: and seeing that at the close of the year there still remained 4,839 miles to be demarcated, Government consider that measures should be taken at once to obviate the necessity for their repeating year after year the same criticism on this branch of the administration of the circle. If there is no other way of getting the work done, the Conservator is at liberty to propose

SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

But as good progress has been made in other circles without extra establishments, Government apprehend that they may not be necessary. In the Northern Circle—except in the Kolaba Division recently transferred to it from the Southern Circle—and in the Sind Circle demarcation has received due attention and adequate maintenance; and in the Southern Circle, under the orders referred to in paragraph 12 of the Conservator's report, little is left to be done in Kanara, though much yet remains in the other divisions. The work in Bijapur can now be continued, orders on the classification of the forests having been passed in Government Resolution No. 11152, dated 16th November 1907. Forest surveys are completed or practically completed in the three circles of the Presidency proper. In Sind the Forest Contour Survey showed a fair return of work, and it is noted that two more seasons will probably suffice for the completion of that survey.

In the preparation of working plans not much progress was made, only one (provisional) working plan being sanctioned in the year in the Central Circle, in the Southern Circle also only one, and in the Northern and Sind Circles, none. Not much remains to be done in this respect in the latter circles, but there are large areas still to be organised in the Central and Southern, and in some of these, as the Conservator, Southern Circle, indicates, the need for working plans is urgent. Plans of operations were prepared for all Divisions, and work was for the most part carried out in accordance with them; but in some instances this was not found practicable owing to defects in the plans (North Thana, East Khandesh), inaccessibility of forests or want of staff (Talasri, Mokhada, Tulsi), cattle disease and difficulty in obtaining labour (Southern Circle), large sales of royalty teak in private lands (Central Thana), and in Sind early and high inundation.

The Conservators, S. C. Circles, include in figures 56 expenditure which is described in their reports as "Miscellaneous," while the Conservator, N. C., and the Deputy Conservator, Sind Circle, exclude such expenditure from that form. It is desirable that the practice should be uniform, and that followed in the C. and S. Circles should in future be adopted in all circles. In the Central Circle expenditure was somewhat restricted, only Rs. 5,724 being laid out on new works and Rs. 3,138 on repairs, against Rs. 9,853, Rs. 30,113 and Rs. 5,143 on new works and Rs. 4,336, Rs. 18,352 and Rs. 5,304 on repairs in the Northern, Southern and Sind Circles, respectively. These figures are exclusive of amounts expended by the Public Works Department, which in Sind amounted to Rs. 5,731, and elsewhere are not stated. The apparently inadequate expenditure in the Central Circle was remarked on last year and in the preceding year."

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

Under the heading "General Protection are given statistics of forest offences including those connected with forest fires and with cattle. Omitting for the moment the latter two classes of offences which will be examined in connection with the special heads of protection from fire, and protection from cattle, it appears that there were reported in the year 2,185 cases of unlawful appropriation of forest produce and 1,519 other offences. Under the former of these heads there is an increase over the figures of the previous year (2,331) and under the latter a small decrease. So far as the statistics indicate increased vigilance and efficiency on the part of the forest staff, they may be regarded with satisfaction; but from another point of view it is much to be regretted that there should still be so considerable a body of evidence of the inability of many individuals amongst the general population to recognise the duty of the State to preserve and protect its valuable forest property for the benefit of the community. It appears that the illicit removal of forest produce is especially rife in Panch Mahals, Thana and Kolaba, and in Kanara (Western Division), and there are also heavy returns from Nasik, Poona and Satara. Government concur with the Conservator, S. C., that where the population requiring forest produce is spread all round and in the forest areas, it is inevitable that offences of this kind should be numerous, at least until they are generally recognised as wrongful in themselves as well as contrary to law. Meanwhile these depredations appear from the reports to be correctly dealt with by the Forest

Officers; the most insignificant are neglected, those not so unimportant are compounded, and only the more serious are prosecuted.

The very important branch of Forest Administration—protection from fire—was dealt with in various ways, and with very varying degrees of success, in the different divisions. The most conspicuous success appears in the Surat Division which includes the Dangs. Here only some 32,000 acres are returned as burnt against 398,656 in 1905-06. In East and West Khandesh, on the other hand, more than half a million acres were ravaged by fire. In those divisions, suspensions of privileges appear to have had no effect in saving the forests; in Nasik, however, the doubling of grazing fees was followed by freedom from fire in 28 villages; the same measure has been taken in Dharwar in respect of 9 villages, but the result is yet to be seen; the good results in the Gund Range of the Kanara, N. D., are attributed in part to the same measure; to which resort has been had in the Dandeli Range of the same division, in view of the extensive fires which occurred there in the year of report; in Kanara, S. D., a notable fall in the burnt area is attributed to the punitive levy of fees; and the mere threat of it is believed to have

REDUCED INCENDIARISM

in the Belgaum Division. In Sind the practice noticed last year of fencing off burnt areas and permitting no grazing in them continued to be followed, and only some two thousand acres were burnt. In the Gund Range abovementioned the personal exhortations of the Divisional Forest Officer and Conservator are assigned as part cause of the success obtained; in the Kulgi Range (Kanara, N. D.) the work of fire protection was handed over to the villagers themselves, with monthly payments by the department to the labourers employed, with highly satisfactory results; and in the Dangs the pre-eminent success achieved is due not only to the thorough arrangements made but even more to the personal influence of the Divisional Forest Officer, Mr. Hodgson, and the staff inspired by him. From this brief review of the principal measures taken, beyond the actual fire-tracing of the areas to be protected, it appears to Government that the most important thing, in addition to strengthening the fire lines with watchers, drums, flags and the other measures detailed at length in the accompaniments to Government Resolution No. 2844, dated 18th march 1907, and referred to in paragraph 62 of the Northern Circle report, is that the Divisional Forest Officer and his staff should bring their personal influence to bear in order to carry home to the people the benefit to themselves of fire conservancy. At the same time, wherever it may be found practicable, the work of fire-tracing may be entrusted to the villagers, with payment of labourers, as this year in the Kulgi Range, or with free grazing of cattle, as last year in two villages of the Belgaum Division, as a reward for preserving the forests from fire. Remissions of grazing fees should be freely granted everywhere as a reward for effective aid in the work of fire protection. They should be given immediately they are earned, and made widely known as soon as granted; and the punitive doubling of these fees should be enforced as a regular measure of fire protection. Wherever possible the area burnt should be absolutely closed to grazing. It appears that the withdrawal of privileges has been ineffective. If the Conservators are of opinion that this is so, the withdrawal had better cease, and the doubling of grazing fees should be made the main or sole punitive measure for the enforcement of communal responsibility for fire protection. Except, however, in Surat and the Dangs, it would seem to be generally the case that little resort was had to any punitive measures. In this connection the remarks of the Conservator, S.C., in paragraph 65 of his report are commended to general attention. The Governor in Council shares his hope that the system of remissions and rewards will be steadily extended.

PUNITIVE MEASURES

alone will not have the desired effect. If in each division the measures above described are systematically and continuously carried out, it may reasonably be hoped that wilful or careless firing of the forests may gradually be reduced. The area which has received continuous protection since the issue of the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 248, dated 12th January 1904, is unfortunately not quite clear from the reports. The Conservator, N.C., gives the number of acres protected for 6 years for the Central Circle the period is 5 years and the percentage is shown, not the actual number of acres; the Conservator, S. C., omits the table altogether; Sind gives a period of 4 years and both actual acreage and percentage. Since the period for which continuous protection has been secured was intended to start from the year 1902-03, the period in the present report should have been 5 years; in next year's report it should be 6 years; and in the following and all subsequent reports 7 years. The actual number of acres as well as the percentage should be given as has been done in the Sind report this year; and the Conservator, S. C., should be asked not to omit the statement in future years. The figures available show that in Sind a high degree of safety from fire has been reached, 97 per cent. of the area having been unburnt for 4 years: in the Northern Circle the percentage is about 51 for 6 years; while in the Central Circle it is under 3 and under 10 in West and East Khandesh about the same as the Northern Circle in Nasik and Ahmednagar, and good only in Poona and Satara for the period of 5 years. In view of the extreme difficulty, in most cases, of tracing the cause of a forest fire, the statistics do not afford ground for believing that much can be done to check the evil by criminal prosecutions. It is noticeable that in Sind, with its very high percentage of continuously protected area, the 44 cases which occurred (32 in Naushahro) are all shown in Form 57 as undetected, though in paragraph 40 of the report the origin of 3 is said to have been traced; that in the Northern Circle, Surat, with its record of success, also secured convictions in 71 of the 77 cases (chiefly relating to fire) in which prosecutions were instituted, while only 16 remained undetected; that in the two Khandeshes, with their record of failure, in 300 out of 324 cases the cause of the fire was not discovered; and that similarly 805 cases out of 824 were not traced in the Southern Circle.

GRAZING DANGERS.

The protection of forests from cattle touches a larger portion of the agricultural population than its protection either from fire or from illicit appropriations; and the statistics show that in this case as in those much remains to be done to induce the ryat to respect the property of the State. Grazing offences fell in number from 11,113 in 1905-06 to 10,579; the number of animals impounded rose in the Northern Circle from 18,141 to 18,730, in the Central Circle fell from 179,553 to 178,686, from 34,632 to 16,764 in the Southern Circle and in Sind rose from 33,411 to 34,117. The decrease both in the number of offences and in the total number of impoundings is small. The figures are as usual about twice as high in the Central Circle as in the other three circles put together. This is to a large extent inevitable, owing to the conditions of the forests of that circle. But the fact is an ugly one, and the attention of the Conservator and his subordinates should be constantly directed to the possibility of reducing the number of prosecutions and impoundings. His annual report should contain a full review of the figures in the various divisions and explanation of the special severity whenever apparent. The case of Nandgaon Taluka, for instance, ought to have been specially noticed by the Conservator. It has been separately dealt with by Government. Taking however the forests as a whole, it cannot be said that any unduly large proportion of the forest area was closed to grazing; out of a total of 15,080 square miles only 2,696 were closed to all animals for the whole year, browsers (camels, goats and sheep) being excluded from a further area of 7,688 square miles. Yet in this restricted area of closed forest there took place no less than (in round number) 11,000 of the 19,000 impoundings in the Northern Circle, over 13,000 of the 17,000 in the Southern Circle and 25,000 out of the 34,000 in Sind; for the Central Circle these important figures are not given: they should be supplied in future reports, and the table used by the Conservator, N.C., in paragraph 68 of his report should be adopted for all circles. It is of much greater importance to forest conservancy to prevent grazing in closed than in open areas; in the latter the damage to forest produce cannot but be less than in the former, and it is more a matter of guarding the forest revenues than of preserving the forest growth, though the latter factor is of course also present. Government, therefore, regard as evidence of the use of a proper discretion by the forest staff the very great preponderance of impoundings for trespass in closed forest over those in open forest, and recognise that the due protection of young growth in the closed areas fully justifies a strict application of the law in these areas. They approve of the greater leniency, manifest from the figures, which is shown in dealing with trespass in the open forests; and of the measures mentioned in paragraph 70 of the Southern Circle report for the protection of the best timber producing areas in the Southern Circle, in which impoundings are less numerous than in any other circle. It is to be regretted that Form 60 is incomplete. The Central Circle has omitted to obtain any figures for three divisions and to supply full information for the remainder. It should be possible to enter in that form at least the total of the lump sums received in each division, of the cattle of the villages which paid these sums and the value of the fees at full rates. In that circle and in the Southern Circle also figures should if possible be supplied, such as are given for the Northern Circle, of the number of animals grazed "during the pleasure of Government" and the value of the fees at full rates. In the absence of such information no estimate can be formed of the number of animals for which the forests of the Presidency afforded grazing, or of the value to cattle owners of the grazing supplied. Even in the imperfect statistic given, however, it is apparent that grazing valued at more the thirteen lakhs of rupees was afforded to the rayats for a payment of (in round figure) Rs. 1,80,000 only.

In paragraph 9 of the review by Government of the report for 1905-06 the attention of the Conservators was invited to the construction of embankments to prevent erosion, which had been under taken in the Ahmednagar Division. The report for the past year does not indicate that action was taken in any other division, and the attention of the Conservators should be again drawn to the experiment. In view of the success attending it which is mentioned in paragraph 28 of the Central Circle report, it seems eminently desirable that similar steps should be taken in all suitable localities.

MINOR DETAILS.

In regard to natural reproduction the most noticeable fact mentioned in the report is the almost total absence of teak seed in the Southern Circle. Coppice is reported good to excellent. Generally progress appears to have been satisfactory, in spite of losses from fire, from cattle, and from abuse of privileges. Central and South Thana would seem to have fared badly, unless (as is possible) the reports of the Divisional Forest Officers are unduly pessimistic; and East and West Khandesh still worse, owing to the almost complete failure of fire protection.

Artificial reproduction appears to receive more attention and achieve greater success in the Northern Circle and in Sind than in the other circles. In the first named large numbers of seedlings were sent out to be planted and in all but two ranges were reported to be doing well. In the Central Circle the record is unfortunately for the most part one of failure. Direct sowing rather than raising and planting out of seedlings is favoured in the Kanara Divisions of the Southern Circle; in the others little or nothing was done, and no reason is given for this absence of cultural operations. The system of agriculture combined with forestry gave excellent results in Sind, and in the Nasik Division of the Central Circle is reported to have worked satisfactorily. The success of the Casuarina plantations at Karwar and Ganjarvali in Kanara affords good reason for anticipating profitable results from similar plantations which it is understood that the Conservator will authorise the Divisional Forest Officer to start in Kolaba. The experimental cultivation of rubber in South Thana and Kanara, W. D., is fully reported on; but it is too early yet to say much as to the results. It is proved, however, that the young plants can be raised and will grow vigorously.

In paragraph 98 of his report the Conservator, N. C., questions seriously the policy of clearing teak from occupied land, from grazing land, and from protected forest. It is not possible to discuss this subject in a review of an Administration Report and if the present Conservator agrees with his predecessor that the matter needs reconsideration, a full report should be submitted separately. Similarly the question regarding the necessity of covering with a pass lac in trasit, which is raised in paragraph 60 of the Sind report, should be submitted separately for orders.

Excluding receipts and expenditure on account of famine fodder, the financial results of the year, compare as follows with those of the preceding year:—

	1905-06.	1906-0
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	32,46,127	34,71,029
Expenditure ...	19,63,955	19,08,714
Surplus ...	12,84,172	15,62,315

The in rease in receipts is common to all the Circles except the Southern. In the Northern the revenue is composed largely of prices of royalty teak in private numbers, and the Conservator anticipates that when this is all disposed of, the revenue will decrease by one-half. The Central Circle derives more than half its revenue from grazing and fodder grass; but its timber and fuel receipts also so show an increase. The fall in the Southern Circle is explained as resulting from receipts from certain sales having all been credited in the previous year, and certain payments belonging to that year having been made in the year of report. In Sind the increasing demand for fuel is expected to produce progressive rises of revenue, the temporary set-back due to the termination of the North-Western Railway contract being more than compensated by outside sales. Expenditure shows a moderate decrease notwithstanding an increase in the scale of pay of Imperial Forest Officers.

Government are glad to be assured by the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioner, N. D., that the relations between the Forest Department and the Revenue Department and (in Sind) the Public Works Department continued to be excellent, and they gather that, though the point is not specially mentioned, the same is the case in the Central and Southern Circles.

"NIOBE" AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

The Amateur Dramatic Club have opened their season at the Gaiety with a four nights performance of "Niobe," Messrs. Harry and Edward Paulton's fantastic comedy. The plot is simple but effective. A three thousand year old statue of Niobe, acquired with infinite trouble by Jefferson Tomkins, a millionaire art enthusiast, and temporarily left by him at the house of his friend Peter Amos Dunn, comes to life, to the immense discomfiture of that hen-pecked bantam, and the horror of of his family. For Peter Amos is pecked by his wife, by his wife's eldest sister, by his wife's youngest sister, by his wife's brother, and by his wife's brother's friend. He is even pecked by Miss Mifton, the governess, whose smartest teagown, whose indentity, and even whose situation as the teacher of his children, he has given Niobe in his frantic efforts to account for her appearance in his house. Peter was the only person in the room when the statue came to life, and Niobe, in her artless pre-historic way, is discovered by his wife and all his wife's relations tenderly caressing him.

"And why can you not marry me? You have a wife already?" Only one? Well, hire a slave to kill her!"

She, indeed, poor goddess, had need of some protection from a chilly world—Peter had already covered her bare feet with a chair cover—being somewhat handicapped for modern life by the traditions of her age.

"I am to be obsequious to Helen! Helen, a woman whom the voice of scandal touched!—" and Helen Griffen, the wife's eldest sister, the austerest of all austere virgins, bridles with impotent fury.

The play was cleverly cast, all the performers being well suited in their parts. Mrs. S. P. James, as Niobe, was quite Olympian in the classic gestures with which she endowed the beautiful Athenian lady. Mr. J. Patch, as Peter Amos Dunn, the unhappy householder, was genuinely comic and nonchalant in a situation trying enough to bring blushes even to the roots of a pair of mutton chop whiskers. Mrs. Vaughan Cox, as Caroline Dunn, the much-tried wife, was cleverly non-committal, and suggested with some art a wifely desire to condone even the obviously monstrous subterfuges of her impossible spouse. Miss Forbes, as Helen Griffen, the domineering eldest sister and real master of the house, was alarming and commanding enough to make a bolder heart than Peter's quail. Miss Fergusson made a sprightly and debonnaire Hattie Griffen of true schoolgirl calibre; Miss. Macready was pleasantly effective as Beatrice; and Mrs. Fraser as an extraordinarily pert housemaid quite brought down the house. Mrs. Fergusson, as Madeline Mifton, the teagownless governess, was indignantly dignified in an admirably natural way. Mr. L. E. McConaghey, Mr. H. M. Davidson, and Mr. O. D. Fanshaw all acquitted themselves well as the necessary men of the party; Major S. P. James being solidly excellent as Jefferson Tomkins, the millionaire owner of the statue. Altogether, the A. D. C. must be congratulated on a capital performance.

MOTOR-GYMKHANA.

Run to Katraj Ghaut.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 24.

The first of a series of week-end Gymkhanas, under the auspices of the Deccan Motor-cycling Club, came off last evening and proved a most successful and enjoyable affair. The sport consisted of a run up to the Katraj Ghaut and a big number of enthusiastic motor cyclists, and once there it was a picnic. Three motor-cars accompanied the riders, Mr. J. B. Stewart having taken a party up in his Argyl, Mr. Vincent drove his friends up in a Clement, and Mr. K. H. Ghaswalla drove a Wolesly taking up Mr. G. A. Fernandez, Mrs. Vincent and Mrs. Dean. On reaching Katraj a presentation was made to Mr. Janet of Bombay for the best performance on his Minerva. Mr. Mody of Poona was awarded a silver medal for the second best performance on his Hobart. Captain Trotter unfortunately mistook the route and went flying off to Karakwaslar Lieutenant Barker had slight trouble with his machine, otherwise he stood a good chance of coming in first. Sirdar Bhugwantrao had come to grief at the bottom of the Ghaut. Among the competitors who made very creditable performances were Mr. Merchant's Hobart, Mr. J. Harker's Triumph, Mr. B. Dustur's Hobart, Mr. E. Duckett's F. N., Mr. P. Stewart's Triumph, and Mr. P. Stewart's Brown Mary.

The ladies and gentlemen who travelled up from Poona to witness the sport included Mr. Talbot on a Vindee, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Andy, etc. Mr. Ghaswala made an excellent speech on the prospects of motor cycling in Poona, after which the party returned to Poona all well.

PARTY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 24.

Mr. Kalaram Bhau Manseram, a prominent Mahratta resident of Poona City, gave a big party at his bungalow in Sukurwar Peth on Friday night in honor of his daughter's marriage. The entertainment carried a significance worthy of record, as it exemplified to a striking degree the beautiful relationship existing between European and Indian society in Poona. Among Mr. Kalaram's more distinguished guests were General and Mrs. Elderson, Mr. Carmichael, Collector of Poona, and Colonel Russell, commanding Royal Engineers.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PIANIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 24.

A company, called Re Spectre Combine, at present playing at regimental theatres in Secunderabad, has lost its pianist by sudden death under rather distressing circumstances. The deceased, whose name was William Hughes, was a victim to the morphia habit and was found in a local hotel in a comatose condition and removed to the station Civil Hospital, where he died soon after admission.

The usual inquest was held and a verdict returned in accordance with the evidence adduced, that the deceased died from the effects of an overdose of morpia administered by himself.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY.

Mahim, Dadhur, Dharavi, and Sion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We come at last to the large area north of the Elphinstone Road, and its consideration embraces the most important of the important conundrums propounded by H. E. Sir George Clarke to the bodies he has consulted, but, by no means, the most important of the problems which present themselves to every citizen who has even a moderate knowledge of the past, present, and future needs of "Urbs Prima in Indis"—a knowledge evidently not possessed by His Excellency's Secretariat, or it is reasonable to presume that it would have been imparted to him before the Circular of the 31st December last was issued. I allude, of course, to the water supply and the efficient sewerage of the expanding City—by the latter of which that dangerous public nuisance at Love Grove would be obviated. If must be quite clear to the most casual critic by this time that the Secretariat have never even heard of much less perused Mr. ex-Municipal Commissioner Acworth's admirably exhaustive history of the Drainage and Sewerage of the City—nor, probably, have they remembered that such persons as Major Tullock and the experts he consulted, have ever been examined or written on the subject. If they had any such knowledge—if the now overgrown and useless Corporation possessed such knowledge,—they have concealed it from the Right Hon'ble Sir George S. Clarke with amazing cunning, as they concealed it from His Excellency Lord Lamington three years ago. This, by the way!

Clearly it no more avails to flog the live mules of Bombay, than to lash the proverbial dead animal. With this parting cut over their pachydermatose backs we will leave them to chew the bitterleek of shame. I am not such an idiot, of course, as to expect these thick skinned persons to turn a hair at "my" humble criticisms, seeing that the Corporators—with the exception of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and a few others of the better informed of their worshipful Body Corporate—have not been roused to action when listening to their Liston, whose denouncements of their apathy and "insouciance," a few days ago, were much more trenchant than anything I have ever written. Thoba! Thoba! A death rate of over 47 per mille! And the Corporation grin and are content. But, "what will they say in England," and throughout India? "This is truly refreshing!" observed that excellent ex-President Sir Pherozeshah, as he listened to Captain Liston's outspoken condemnation of all and sundry. Oh! ye Corporatore! callous, inert, inept! will nothing move you in the midst of this charnel house of the dead and dying? Your wives, your children, your children's children—your own ignoble selves and your precious health—have ye no thought for these? Shame on you!—I know one thing, however, that will rouse you, because it will touch your precious pockets!—This City will be boycotted in commerce (as I said before) as a city too dangerous and deadly to deal with—your ships will be in perpetual quarantine, no matter where they anchor! You will lose your markets, your wealth and eke your health! and many of your proudest and wealthiest Firms will become bankrupt! "En voila le resultat houteux de votre insouciance a vous!" You have an income rapidly approaching a crore of rupees! I had but 19 lakhs in 1865-66 and raised it to nigh 37 lakhs in six years!—You only owe five years income—a mere flea bite!—You have unlimited credit. I had to borrow at 8, 9, 10, even 12 per centum! Hewlett and I began by spending nearly 15 lakhs per annum out of 19 lakhs on our Health Department! You are spending 22 1-2 lakhs on that Department! My predecessors spent Rs. 2,40,000 and "scavenged that much (as the contractor Paddy Burne humourously told me before it was known that I was to be the first Municipal Commissioner!). What do you do with it? What can you show for it? Mighty little. God wot! Now let us turn our paces northwards—let us open our eyes and listen with both ears to the piteous oft repeated cries of the Worli-ites, the Mahimites, and Dadhurites, the Dharavites, the Sionites and all the—ites inhabiting northern Bombay. What is this we hear, see, and smell? Why! 'Tis the wailing of Worli-ites for their plague stricken death! List ye to your Liston! You grudge to spend more than Rs. 12,000 in two years on that suburb in two years? Captain Liston proclaims and it is God's truth that Worli might and ought to be free from the pest had you been energetic, provided sufficient rat traps, and heartily enforced inoculation! What! are ye murderous-minded Marwaris? Must you have your pounds—nay tons—of human flesh—Shylocks that you are!—ye are not even liberal enough to provide enough rat flesh! And so a great cry goes up to heaven from Worli—from all the city against you! Shame! Shame! Shame! Be very sure that Almighty God will avenge the woes of the bereaved who cry to you in His name for mercy!

Would that this unhappy city had more Listons, Collies, James Macdonalds, Pherozeshah Mehtas, and Dr. Chokseys! with a man of metal (like your President) to preside at Corporation Buildings! What is the use of shephards who do not love their sheep, whom the sheep scarcely know by sight?

The same hideous tale is told of Dadhur (which might be so healthy), of beautiful Mahim—nestling in her palm groves—but, worst of all, of Dharavi! How many Corporators ever visit Dharavi—the "Tanners' Town" or the tanneries in Mahim itself, the poisonous dyeing vats which abound in all that region? Mighty few, I reckon—Shame! Shame! Shame!

Dr. Hewlett and I turned all dangerous trades out of the Island, but, seeing that all the Dharavi shore of the Salsette creek was then uninhabited as was all the north of Elphinstone Road we saw no nuisance was likely to follow our establishing Tanner's Town where it now is. It must be remembered, however, that this was 43 years ago! The City has grown up to the Tanner's Town and the trade must no longer remain where it now is. The best place for it, and for all the Dyers' Factories also, is on that piece of half-reclaimed land, about 140 acres in area, to the north-east of Bandora Railway Station—where all noxious occupations can be carried on for ever—care being taken, however, that the effluent water from the works be defoscated before it flows in the creek, otherwise the fish will be poisoned and an important industry ruined. The Messrs. Tatas' project for reclaiming and confining the creek on both sides within a wall and providing sluices at both the Bandora and Coorla ends is an admirable one and it will be anything but costly. The Dharavi storm water outlet should, at the same time, be widened, but confined within banks pitched with rubble and carried down to Love Grove, picking up the storm waters of Worli outlet on the way. This would, to a great extent, arrest the erosion of Mahim sands, and render Mahim, Wadala, and Worli much more healthy. The creek would become an enormous fish breeding-pond—and at the Bandora end (where there is rocky bottom) and, again, as far as the Lady Jamshedjee Causeway oyster beds could be laid down. The trifurcate canal running southward would become an elongated fish-pond—and serve for boating much better than the Creek itself, which is often roughened by all the winds that blow. Needless to say that the banks would be lined by broad roads constructed from the soil excavated from the canal which would serve as a waterway for the conveyance of heavy goods from the Railways. I should also recommend that an inner Canal be dug from Dadhur Junction to Sion Causeway (provided with sluices, of course) the soil banked up on either side, as also the south bank of the Creek would convert useless land into valuable strips of vegetable gardens, which could be cheaply irrigated by Persian wheel lifts from the inner Canal and, all this could be done at small cost and would prove very profitable to the City Improvement Trust, or, ultimately to the Corporation. Let the Trustees and Corporation consider the project fairly.

Lastly let us consider the humble memorial of the Mahimites and Dadhurites against H. E. the Governor's and ex-Governor Lord Lamington's pet project for what is termed "opening up" beautiful wooded Mahim.

If, by "opening up" Mahim, is meant driving two, or even three broad thoroughfares from the Baroda Railway line to Mahim sands the memorialists, I am sure, will not object but if "opening up" means breaking up those lovely palm groves into building plots, with roads right and left driven through them, then the memorialists have right and reason on their side, and will be justified in fighting to the bitter end, for it is an atrocious project that all good citizens from all parts of the Island should oppose, tooth and nail! It is arrant humbug to attempt justification of the project on the pretence that it will provide suitable quarters for laborers and mill hands? They are not the people who would occupy Mahim. Dives and Co., the bloated plutocrats, would promptly monopolize every square yard with palatial "Lust-Gardens"—It is, of course, equally untrue that the project can be carried out at small cost. Making all allowance for a little exaggeration on the part of the "Oart" owners as to their annual profits from the coacoa palms—very natural under the circumstances—it would be about as costly a work as the Improvement Trustees have yet undertaken and certainly the most unpopular.

I have already mentioned one thing that would certainly cause ill-feeling viz: if Government attempted to close the Hindu Burning Ground the Khojah cemetery in Queen's Road and the Parsis Dokhmas, but it would be nothing to the dissatisfaction that would follow any attempt to turn Mahim woods inside out. The Mahim woods were (till recently) the only spot in the Island where one can find rest from the brayings of motor cars. Let them remain undesecrated, for pity's sake!

ARTHUR, CRAWFORD,

Matheran May 21.

PLANTATION LABOURERS.

Education of their Children.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 23.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has been requested, by the Madras Government, to take such steps, as may be possible, to encourage the education of children of labourers, employed on plantations in this Presidency.

The attention of the District Boards of Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malabar, and Salem is drawn to the necessity of making suitable provision for this purpose, so far as plantations in their respective districts are concerned.

DEATH OF MR. DOSABHOY ALBLESS.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Dosabhoy D. Albless, a leading Parsi Shethia of the Bombay Zoroastrian community, at the age of 56, in his family residence in Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, on Sunday afternoon. The predisposing cause was a chill, caught in the beginning of last week, which led to pneumonia, and other complications to which the deceased gentleman ultimately succumbed, despite his robust constitution, and notwithstanding the skill and care of his medical attendants, including those of Dr. Childe, Dr. Sahiar, and Dr. Saher. Mr. Dosabhoy was a gentleman of pronounced orthodox views, and was well-known for his religious turn of mind. His sympathy for the Parsee poor was great; he always made it a point to participate in funeral ceremonies, often at the sacrifice of business, and personal inconvenience. He was auditor of the Bombay Parsi Panchayet Trust funds; his munificence to the needy and the indigent, was carried on secretly and in private. He was a highly-respected member of his community.

DEPARTURES.

Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Nippon"

MAY 25.

The undermentioned passengers are proceeding to China and Japan per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Nippon" to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7, at 5. p. m. sharp.

Deck passengers must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 4 p. m.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, and Miss M. Schabrell.

A TEAM of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle fired on Saturday for the "Daily Mail" cup, the first selected eight compiling 712 points, giving an average to each man of 89 points in face of a gale of wind.

A SECOND edition, revised and enlarged, of the Rev. J. E. Padfield's interesting book, "The Hindu At Home," has just been issued by the S. P. C. K., Madras. This work, which is already well known, will be found useful to those who want a popular but not unscientific treatise on the social life of Hindu. The outcome of twenty-seven years of personal observation, it may fairly be described as authoritative.

DMITRI, Kosztan, of Bistritsa, known as the wolf-slayer, despatched 285 of these animals in thirty years (says the "Express" correspondent.) He tracked them to their very lairs, and, it was said by the peasants, hypnotised them by his fierce gaze while he killed them with knife or shot. Two months ago he disappeared. His skeleton has just been discovered on the Bistritsa hills, where he fell a prey to his old enemies.

CONSIDERABLE discussion took place at the Liskeard vestry on a motion in favour of lowering the ancient granite "coffin stone" at the lychgate to the level of the ground, and removing the masonry on which it at present rests. It was argued that the stone had lost its original value as a resting place for coffins, and was now merely an obstruction both to funerals and wedding parties. Several speakers strongly supported the retention of the stone, but the motion for removal was carried.

SOME PICTURES AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The show of painting at the Royal Academy this year contains no sensational subject-picture to supply material for idle chatter. The only big work that compels attention is a vast portrait group of his fellow-members of the Academy Council by Sir Hubert von Herkomer. This is hung immediately facing the entrance, so that when one comes in one has the illusion of seeing Mr. David Murray and other well-known Academicians sitting at their ease in the room beyond the sculpture-hall—an illusion heightened by the fact that the portraits back-ground is of a drab red like the Academy walls. The group of fourteen men in a row, life-size, is certainly effective; it is big in style as well as in mere dimensions, and the likenesses, though tending towards caricature, are excellent. This huge, flamboyant work after Hals is in one sense the "picture of the year." But the most significant portrait is a very little one, inspired by a very different Dutch master, Ter Borch. It is Mr. Orpen's portrait of "Mr. Charles Wertheimer," and it measures fewer inches than Sir Hubert's measures feet. The remarkable fact about this work is that the artist has conscientiously striven to represent the sitter as he is in his home, with the things that he likes to have around him. Here is the well-known connoisseur in a comfortable grey suit, smoking in his study; on the walls hang his famous Gainsborough the "Miss Linley," and a famous Lawrence, and ranged about the room are rare furniture and bronzes; the sunlight streams in at the open window. The portrait is complete as a study of character, and, what is more, it makes a delightful picture. Among the ordinary portraits which absorb most of the time of our leading figure-painters, Mr. Sargent's works, as usual, are prominent. Two of his five exhibits are slight, but his "Duke of Connaught," "Duchess of Connaught," and the "Right Hon. A.J. Balfour," all in the large room, have great merit. The pair of the Duke and the Duchess are, unfortunately, hung on either side of a weak and mannered "Apollo and Daphne," by Mr. Waterhouse, but they are not spoiled even by this injudicious treatment. The Duchess, in black, with her jewels and orders, is a most stately and a most human figure; in her portrait Mr. Sargent displays all his wonderful skill with dignified reserve that he sometimes lacks. So fine a royal portrait as this is rarely seen. The portrait of Mr. Balfour, standing with the right arm resting on the base of a pilaster, is also impressive and full of character; the right arm is rather weak in drawing, it is true, and the eyes should have more animation, but the general effect is good. Of the older men, Mr. Orchardson and Sir L. Alma-Tadema distinguish themselves. Mr. Orchardson's "Nurse Charles (Mrs. W. H. Wood)" is a most graceful portrait of a fair-haired woman in pale blue and white, slight in texture, no doubt, but handled with that easy elegance of which Mr. Orchardson retains the secret. Sir L. Alma-Tadema shows a small bust portrait of himself, strong and finely wrought, which is to go to the Academy of St. Luke at Rome. Of the younger men, Mr. George Henry is again very successful in a dashing modern portrait of a woman in grey, called "Silk and Ermine," which in its way has no equal in cleverness. As for the merely fashionable portraits, they are as the sands of the sea. Mr. J. J. Shannon's "Marguerita Lady Tennant (Mrs. Geoffrey Lubbock) and her Children" is one of the most imposing; the lady is in black, and her three little girls are in white or pale blue, and they are grouped with some taste. The painter, however, does not do himself justice; his quiet and simple portrait of the "Princess Patricia of Connaught," in white, which hangs elsewhere, shows that he can conquer the mannerisms which make the large group so unpleasant. Another big group is Mr. S. J. Solomon's "Mrs. Alfred Mond and her Children"; it is described as a "panel decoration," and is very skilfully treated, but one would not care to live with such a restless theatrical composition. Other portraits that force themselves into notice are Mr. Dicksee's full-length of "The Marchioness Camden," in white; Sir Hubert Von Herkomer's "The Lord Bishop of London," in his purple cassock; Mr. Copnall's manly "Sir Roger de Poiton—a Souvenir of the Liverpool Pageant"; and Mr. Tennyson Cole's State portrait of King Edward, for the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

To pass from the portraits to the figure-pieces is to leave solid earth for chaos. Few indeed of the subject-pictures that are scattered up and down the rooms call for a second glance or a single remark, and the minority are bewildering in their varied styles. Mr. Charles Sims's "Fountain," a Chantrey purchase, is certainly one of the most attractive pictures in the exhibition. It is a pure effort of imagination, a charming vision charmingly painted; that alone sets it apart from the mass of earthy commonplace. The tiny nymphs who sport on the rim of the fountain, watching the sunlight glitter on the jets of water, are the creatures of a true poet's fancy, and the slight, almost sketchy manner in which they are suggested accords well with the subject. Mr. Brangwyn has a big picture called "The Return," which probably refers to the return of the Israelite spies from Canaan, since the main group is of men carrying bunches of grapes slung from poles, and others with baskets of fruit. Its sunlit colour is gay and fresh. Mr. Hornel achieves a lovely colour scheme in his "Captives: A Ceylon Idyll"—a harmony of pale green and pale rose against the blue of a tropical lake; the naive children playing with butterflies on threads blend with the background of jungle-flowers more happily than in his New Gallery picture, but the figures are rather laboured and the contours too hard. There is a big and well-painted allegorical canvas, "Eve," by Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, who here reverts to his old style, but not, unhappily, to that early vivacity which marked his brilliant "Samson and Delilah." Mr. J. J. Shannon emulates Reynolds in a study of opalent flesh, "The Infant Bacchus." Mr. Strang, too, has a large pseudo-classical piece, "The Surprise," in which Pan and the nymphs are well modelled, though the colouring is painful.

Mr. Clausen is not at his best this year. He seems oppressed by his method and over-anxious about his mission to design monumental figures and to paint light as it really is. There is a sense of strain both in his large picture, "The Boy and the Man"—two labourers in a landscape—and in the smaller and more attractive piece, "The Gleaners Returning." This feeling of effort communicates itself to the spectator, marring the unusual beauty of the lighting and of the landscape background in both pictures. On the other hand Mr. Edward Stott, in one of his rare incursions into the figure-painter's domain, achieves a great success; his picture, "The Kiss," of a rustic mother holding up her naked baby to caress it, is beautiful in every way, with a sweet, human simplicity that refreshes the tired eye. Three "genre" pieces, at least, rise above the dead level. There is Mr. Seymour Lucas's dramatic "Silenced"—the murder, perhaps, of a Guise. There is Mr. Edgar Bundy's "The Sands of Life," a spirited rendering of the capture of Morton by the Cameronians in "Old Mortality," though the sand-glass on the table should have been a clock, as readers of Scott will remember. Then, too, Mr. Frank Craig has a capital picture of a Quaker meeting, called "The Meeting House"; it is rather dark in tone, but the figures are well studied and harmoniously grouped. Lastly, there is a very attractive picture of a girl reading, by Mr. Walter W. Russell. "The Letter," as he calls it, is an example of the most modern style of the New English Art Club, and it shows here to great advantage. Though the colour tends to be somewhat dry, it is very light and gay, and the graceful figure, seated in her boudoir near a window, is admirably painted. This picture is in the first room, which contains more good work, proportionately, than any other. It is to be regretted that Mr. Abbey, like his follower, Mr. F. Cadogan Cowper, shows nothing this year, having been occupied with the Boston frieze so lately exhibit at South Kensington, while Sir Edward Poynter also was only water-colour landscapes.

THE ONLY NATIQN WITHOUT OPERA.

"Many are Scrawled but Few are Chosen."

Miss Ethel M. Smyth declares in the "Morning Post" that we are the only civilised nation in Europe that has no National Opera. And yet, as she wittily says, many operas "are scrawled but few are chosen."

"The author of the letter, Miss Ethel Smyth, has the right to speak with authority on this subject," writes the "Morning Post" in a leading article, "since operatic works of hers have been produced in Berlin, Leipzig, Carlsruhe, Weimar, and Prague, but only one of them has been heard in London.

"Miss Smyth begins her letter thus:—'The sap is rising in our creative musical life—a plucky enterprise undertaken on behalf of the native composer has recently proved the fact, so great was the enthusiasm, so interesting many of the works performed. But there are limits to what even the most generous patrons of music can do, forms of art that involve such complicated machinery, such colossal expenditure, that no individual can tackle them single-hearted. Unfortunately this is the case with opera.

"'Now, whether for good or evil every living musician who is a power beyond his own country has turned to music drama; abroad all the young ones are taking that road. In England alone, as I propose to show, is it completely barred.

"'The reason is not far to seek. All our opera companies are financial enterprises pure and simple, and cannot play ducks and drakes with the shareholders' money. Unfortunately the experience of the directors is that there is no musical curiosity in England; even novelties, they tell us, that were enthusiastically received by Press and public failed at a second performance to draw good houses. They might possibly have "caught on" if persevered with, but a company that is running opera for a few weeks only cannot afford to wait; it is paying out vast sums of money every minute, and must keep its finger on the box office pulse. The moment the patient shows signs of sinking the diet must be changed.

"'The consequence of this state of things is that should an embryo genius spring up in our midst the equal of Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner rolled into one he would knock at the door of Covent Garden only to learn that the syndicate will in future produce no operas that have not established their success abroad. This is hard upon the English composer—if artistic output be an asset calamitous for the country—but in no way the fault of a body of business men who have to cope with facts.

DISCOURAGING DEBUTS.

"'Meanwhile let us examine the suggestion, conveyed, I believe, in no spirit of irony, that we should start with our scores on the grand tour. And here I beg any serious person to picture to himself—if he can—"La Traviata" penetrating at length to Italy after going the round of fifty foreign theatres, of "Pelleas et Melisande" ultimately arriving in France via Germany and Russia! The thing is manifestly absurd. As a matter of fact if one of us in sp

REPRESSION IN RUSSIA.

Stifling the Spirit of Freedom.

"Ixe" writes to the "Nation":—Sir,—The people of these islands almost alone can still be moved to practical indignation by the wrongs of others who suffer from oppression, or for the cause of liberty. It is true that, like the rest, they tire at the repetition of a long-continued woe, and in the case of Russia they have been hoping against hope that the Anglo-Russian Agreement, the maintenance of some kind of a Duma, and the expectations of further Western loans to stave off bankruptcy, would induce the Government to allay the violence of repression, and advance on steady and well-considered lines of progress. But, unfortunately, the woe is still continued, and there is no longer any ground for the hope. If ever there was cause for indigation at the methods of the Russian Government in stifling the spirit of of freedom, there is cause for it now—now more than at any time in the last eighty years of Russia's gloomy history. For never since the "Decembrists" first raised the demand for political rights, has the Government's action been so savage as in recent months.

Probably all your readers are aware that, for thirty years, no jury has been allowed in political trials, and that capital punishment has been abolished in Russia except for political offences. Most death sentences are now passed by courts-martial—not Stolypin's drumhead or summary courts-martial, which completed their term of outrage last spring, but more regular and deliberate bodies, whose death-sentences, formerly countersigned by the Tsar himself, are now countersigned by any Governor-General, because the recent accumulation of that business would have overworked the Tsar.

Exile or imprisonment may also be imposed by a court-martial for "active propaganda." In some few cases the trial still goes before the High Court of judges without jury. But far the most frequent method is by "Administrative Order." Formerly the orders for exile had to pass through the hands of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice, but now they may be issued by any of the local Governors-General. These sign the forms laid before them by the secret police. Usually there is no examination, and there is never any appeal.

THE DAILY DEATH ROLL.

Such being the machinery of justice, the results are what we see. I need not recall the number of civilians killed in the streets during the disorders and pogroms of the two years following the "Bloody Sunday" of January, 1905; a moderate estimate is 19,200. Nor need I recall the executions under military tribunals during the same time; a moderate estimate is 1,650. These things may already seem distant and vague. But take up almost any daily paper, like the "Russ" for instance. At the top of the front page you will see in big type a summary of the principal events of the day, and the summary always begins in this style—

"Executions: four at Kazan, two at Irkutsk, one at Penza, one at Kieff. Death sentences: four at Proskuroff, three at Tver."

This heading is from the "Russ" of April 18th (new style). I take four back numbers at random from the file for March, and I find that on March 15th twenty-four men and women were condemned to death; on March 16th, ten were condemned to death; on March 17th, seven were executed (including one schoolboy) and seventeen condemned to death; on March 4th, seventeen were executed. These figures are obtained by the "Russ" and other papers from the official "Government Messenger." During the last six months of the last year the official figures for executions by courts-martial were 736. From this New year up to April 19th, the executions by court-martial numbered 314. The average of executions is at the present moment a little over three every day, and that in a country where only political offenders are executed.

As to exile, the official numbers of persons deported by Administrative Order to Siberia and Northern Russia, from October, 1905, to the end of last February, are 78,000. To these must be added about 2,000 who were allowed some kind of a trial. Besides these 80,000 political exiles themselves, we have to reckon the wives and families who, in the case of peasants, generally follow the father and starve in a strange and bitter country upon his Government allowance of twopence a day. No wonder that thousands of exiles disappear, are starved, die of cold, commit suicide, or are lost in the forests and frozen swamps. Many of them demand to be imprisoned as their only way of escaping death.

OVERCROWDED PRISONS.

As to the prisons in Russia itself, they are so overcrowded with "politicals" that, though hospitals and mad asylums are used as goals, the accommodation is still not enough by 50 per cent. When asking credit for new prison buildings last March, the Minister of Justice told the Duma so. He also informed them that 13,000 political prisoners still lay awaiting trial. Whether Mr. Nicholas Tchaykovsky, so well known in England and America as a political writer, can be counted among those awaiting trial, is uncertain. He has been imprisoned in a fortress for nearly five months now and no trial or examination has been held, nor is bail granted to save the life of an oldish man, for whom appeal has been made by the most distinguished authors and scientific men of Western civilisation. But as he is there under Administrative Order, it is as likely as not he will never be tried at all. Last year 2,405 "politicals" were sentenced to hard labour; but of the number imprisoned without sentence and left to rot indefinitely it is almost impossible to give an estimate.

Of the prision treatment we have a picture in the appeal smuggled out from the Schlusselburg, about 40 miles from St. Petersburg, a week or two ago. It came from 73 "politicals," including six women, and described how they are kept in chains on bread and water, and severely knouted for trivial breaches of discipline. "Hunger strikes" are common throughout the prisons, and in the middle of April the Minister of Justice ordered chains to be supplied for gangs of prisoners passing from one gaol to another.

As I write, a typical example of Russian methods comes from the port of Revel. A newspaper paragraph states that 25 prisoners, who had been arrested in November, 1905, were brought up for trial the other day on the usual political charges. Five were sentenced to death, six were sentenced to hard labour, and fourteen were acquitted. It is a fine thing to be acquitted, on doubt, but how about the two and a half years of life those innocent men have lost in gaol?

NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

Even the greatest caution cannot save the editors of Liberal papers. In 1906 the Governors-General and censors suppressed 563 newspapers and periodicals and prosecuted 733 editors. I have not got the figures for last year, but in the first two months of the present year 28 papers were suppressed and 36 editors prosecuted. And all this comes only a little over two years after the Manifesto that pledged the Tsar's "immutable will" to freedom of speech and inviolability of person.

Figures may appear dry and barren things. They are so, unless you can realise the reality that lies behind them. To one who, like myself, has seen something of that reality—who has seen young men and women driven along the streets by soldiers to be shot or hanged, and watched the faces at the barred windows of Siberian trains, and dwelt amid the torturing uncertainty of families from whose circle some member has vanished into the silence of prison—these figures are not dry and barren. They are hardly to be endured.

And what is the motive force in these frenzied efforts to stamp down the inevitable movement of a great people towards the acquisition of rights and liberties? Of course, there are sincere Russians who dread for their country the peril and disturbance that every forward step may bring. But at the head of the tyranny, surrounded by his priests, spiritualists, and astrologers, stands the Tsar, who wears the badge of the Black Hundred on his breast, and in the last two months has pardoned 180 of the pogrom assassins. No torturer of prisoners, or swindler of the starving, or butcher of Jews, petitions in vain for pardon to the man who keeps the most intelligent and honourable of his subjects by thousands without trial in his prisons. For the suppression of liberty he pleads a father's feelings. It shall never be said of him he cries, that he hands down the powers that God has given him diminished to his son. In support of the Little Father's determination, there are gathered round the throne his company of relatives terrified for their existence, landowners terrified for their land, officials terrified for their steady incomes and more interesting perquisites, officers who are nobles "ex officio," manufacturers who dread trade unions or strikes, and shopkeepers who hate to put their shutters up. Their motives are respectable: they are the common instincts of mankind. The question is, whether by executions and imprisonment these natural desires are to be secured.

The thing that the Government should notice in Russia now is that the movement for freedom is no longer confined to the educated classes. Of the 1,500 "politicals" condemned to death and other penalties last January and February 1,246 were of the peasant or workman class. Since the agrarian proposals of the first Duma, about two years ago, it is calculated that 46 per cent. of the "politicals" have been peasants. We must remember that sixteen of the Volga and East Central provinces, with a population of 25,000,000 lie starving in famine, and that the Government has closed all relief committees but their own, for fear of propaganda. We must also remember that eighty-one trade union branches, not being officially recognised, have been forcibly closed, and forty-one trade union newspapers suppressed. All these things count. The most significant thing in Russian history during the last four years is the appearance of the common people in the political movement, and the powers that support the autocracy should not suppose that by reducing the educated classes to desolation they can any longer establish peace.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

The following is a list of successful candidates (with their marks) at the competitive examination of officers of the Militia and Imperial Yeomanry for commissions in the Regular Forces held in March:—

CAVALRY.

Lumley, J N, Edinburgh Royal Garrison Art	3,353
Fox, R G, 3rd Batt. Yorkshire Regt... ...	3,342
Winterbottom, A D, Derbyshire Imperial Yeomanry	3,220

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Meredith, J C, Dublin City Royal Garrison Art	4,216
Gordon, C C, Edinburgh Royal Garrison Act	4,162

OTHER BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE.

Porte, H A, 3rd Batt. East Surrey Regt. ...	3,901
Clutterbuck, T R, 4th Batt Bedfordshire Regt	3,826
Parkin, H D, 3rd Batt Gloustershire Regt ...	3,809
Marwood, C P L, Glamorgan Royal Garrison Art	3,749
Stevenson, A, 3rd batt Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	3,739
Wilmer H F M W, 4th batt Cheshire Regt...	3,713
Loos, C G B, 3rd batt East Kent Regt ...	3,697
Pilcher, W S, 5th batt Northumberland Fusiliers	3,646
Pargiter, L L, Dublin City Royal Garrison Art	3,644
Morrison, S W, 3rd batt Leicestershire Regt.	3,624
Soames, A H, 3rd batt Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	3,605
Griffiths, T R H, 4th batt North Staffordshire Regt	3,602
Moore, T R C, 6th batt Royal Irish Rifles...	3,586
Donovan, C H, Waterford Royal Garrison Art	3,572
Frisby, M A, 1st batt Royal Guernsey Light Inf	3,553
Spencer, R F, 4th batt Durham Light Inf ...	3,553
Balter, W V H, Cornwall and Devon Miners Royal Garrison Art...	3,544
Tanqueray-Willaume, H C, 3rd batt Leicestershire Regt	3,542
Caulfeild, W S, 4th batt Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	3,517
Markham, J A, Yorkshire Royal Garrison Art	3,492
Mayne, J H, 5th batt Connaught Rangers ...	3,491
Thomas, E M, 8th batt King's Royal Rifle Corps	3,484
Fletcher, W T, 3rd batt Royal Irish Rifles...	3,484
Cruickshank, H T, Sussex Royal Garrison Art	3,481
Hacker, E S, Edinburgh Royal Garrison Art	3,478
Pope Hennessy, H M P T, 3rd batt Oxfordshire Light	3,469
Hope-Johnstone, H M, 7th batt Royal Fusiliers	3,468
Browne, J H L, 3rd batt Liverpool Regt ...	3,438
Lutyens, C G, 5th batt Lancashire Fusiliers	3,403
Patey, M H R, 3rd batt Essex Regt... ...	3,387
Gunn, D G, 3rd batt West Yorkshire Regt ...	3,377
Stephenson, L F, 4th batt Durham Light Inf.	3,367
Cooper-Key, A L, 5th batt Middlesex Regt ...	3,364
Bredon, A S, 3rd batt Yorkshire Regt ...	3,354
Guthrie, I D, 3rd batt Norfolk Regt ...	3,329
Hackett, C B, 5th batt Northumberland Fusiliers	3,308
Antrobus, E, 4th batt Somersetshire Light Inf.	3,296
Napier, M A, 3rd batt Essex Regt	3,256
Fyfe, A D, Fife Garrison Art	3,240
Craig, J W B, 4th batt Oxfordshire Light Inf.	3,225

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

FLECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitutes. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 1556 Market Bombay, No. 2.

BY THE WAY.

WHERE EVERYBODY'S SOMEBODY.

"H. A. K.," in a letter to the "Times," remarks the coincidence of satiric humour displayed in the pages of the "Gazette" and on the stage of the Savoy Theatre. With the revival of "The Mikado" came the announcement of the elevation of three Ministers to offices of profit under the Crown, compellelling the vacation of their seats in the House of Commons. And a further touch was added to this historic jest by the appointment of two of them—Sir Henry Fowler and Mr. Robertson—to that same high office of "steward and bailiff of the Three Hundreds of Chiltern." "H. A. K." makes merry over this apotheosis of topsy-turvydom, and it is undeniably diverting. Yet these traditions and and ceremonies, foolish as they may appear, are not lightly to be abandoned. Like the mysterious and often unmeaning activities of Black Rod and many other exhibitions of our Parliamentary system and ceremonial, they serve to maintain unbroken the historical genius and the sense of venerable continuity which mean more than the thoughtless may imagine. It would be easy for any new reformer to simplify this roundabout procedure and to cut away many anomalies and superfluities from official life. But the "simplification" might even so be found a cumbrous process, and our last state much worse than our first.

THE HOPE DIAMOND.

The transference of the "Hope" diamond to the collection of the Sultan of Turkey—it it amazing what some monarchs with absolutely empty exchequers can afford to buy—is another instance of the vicissitudes which mark the history of these never-dying gems. It has been well said that many a gem that now hangs on a lady's finger saw Alaric sack Rome. There is scarcely a diamond of any importance but has a romantic history. They disappear during the sacking of an Oriental despot's palace or in a revolution that costs a Western despot his throne, and reappear in some private collection. Stolen from the eye of some great Indian idol, they find their way to the treasury of one of the European capitals. Carried into battle on the hilt of a sword, they are trodden into the mire and blood, and picked up by some ignorant soldier, who parts with them to a camp-follower for a bottle of rum. So they go on, passing from to hand to hand fought for, intrigued for, their indestructible beauty and imprishable value (except during a slump) luring men of all ages and countries into daring, reckless acts, for which they pay with their lives.

SILENCE!

The absence of speeches at the Royal Academy dinner is a novelty which some people, judging from their protests, find trying. On the other hand, a large company—perhaps a majority—will agree with the President that the minimum of sixteen speeches which has marked recent banquets is too much of a good thing. Sir Edward Poynter did not say so in as many words, but this was the effect of his explanation. Sixteen first-rate speeches—that is, speeches hitting the happy but rarely discovered mean between heaviness and frivolity—would no doubt present little obstacle to enjoyment, but sixteen speeches of varying quality make a sore tax on the attention even of stalwart men like Royal Academy diners. So far as these are concerned, we do not look forward to very general grumbling. The full brunt of the deprivation caused by the new arrangement falls on the public, who like to read what the leaders of thought and action in the several branches represented at the dinner have to say on the progress or present position of their particular interest. Outsiders will be the chief mourners of the loss of official, artistic, and literary eloquence.

FILIBUSTERING RUN MAD.

The idea of a philanthropic filibustering expedition, such as a Boer general, a London editor, and a war correspondent appear to have planned for the relief of the enslaved population of Angola, is distinctly novel. The old filiburterers of the Stuart period were actuated by no such generous motives. When Dampier sacked Darien he did it in order to spend a happy and peaceful old age on Juan Fernandez. Philanthropy and humanity scarcely marked that ghastly episode. It has remained for a twentieth-century trio of Don Quixotes to make us revise our definition of filibustering. At least, so it seems at first sight. On second thoughts, vague glimmerings seem to occur to the memory of a personal grievance nursed by General Pienaar against the Government of the Portuguese colony of Angola, relating to some property, and the idea suggests itself whether the "confiscated property" referred to in his complaint may not have a purely personal reference, and possibly may carry more weight with him than the condition of the Angola natives in the cocoa plantations of San Thome.

A BOON TO TEETOTALERS.

The teetotalers of Boston are quite convinced that claret is a non-intoxicating drink. They drink it without so much as a twinge of the corner of their conscience at the Mayor's annual dinner, and when during Lent their ranks are temporarily swelled by those who try to mortify the flesh, the latter draw the line of mortification at claret. That, at any rate, they think does not minister to the pleasures of the palate or induce drunkenness. We cordially agree with them as far as some clarets that one meets with in social life are concerned. Occasionally they seem to have been kept in the frugal host's sideboard for the last six weeks, and only a person of depraved taste could take too much. In some restaurants, too, the vintages are not very intoxicating. "Little Billee" remarks in "Trilby" that the claret of many Paris restaurants would not leave a stain upon the tablecloth. Probably they came from that French town—we will not mention the name for obvious reasons—where the visitor at a wine-shop pays for his wine not by the glass but by the half-hour.

THE BOURNEMOUTH ACCIDENT.

The accident to the runaway tramcar at Bournemouth immediately recalls the catastrophe when the motor-bus full of holiday-makers from Orpington got out of control on its way to Brighton, and hurled its living freight into the trees by the side of the road. In both cases there was the same fearful looking forward on the part of the passengers to the terrible crash, the same attempt to escape from anticipated wounds or death, an attempt rendered abortive by the speed at which the behemoth was racing. There is a peculiar horror about such a fate, a terrible fascination in picturing the feelings that coursed through the body during those few terrible seconds. The swimmer, the fugitive whose strenght is slowly evaporating is occupied with the muscular effort he is making, but the man who sits on the top of a car which is rushing to destruction has full play left to his imagination and his terrors. We can picture these, we can sympathise after a very little effort with this agony of the mind. The subsequent sufferings when the end came are beyond us to conceive. Such an accident therefore, where the victims are not spared the dreadful looking forward, appeals with irresistible force to the sympathies, and from every honest heart compassion will go out to the victims of the Bournemouth accident.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THEATRE FASHIONS.

Even in the days when it first made appearance "The Gay Lord Quex" displayed the dress element to an extent which rendered it very dear to the hearts of feminine playgoers, and nowadays—when in England, as in Paris—fashions make their appearance on the boards to-day to be adopted generally to-morrow, the modistic significance of the piece is triumphantly sustained. Of the two important dresses made for Miss Nancy Price, the first is carried out in black voile pin-tucked in unbroken horizontal lines all round the corsage, which is folded into the form of a box-pleat in front caught with buttons, and is scooped out over a vest of Alencon net, two soft folds of cropuscule-blue and willow-green satin being introduced as a border, while a little embroidered bib of black net darned in multi-coloured floss silk supplies an effective touch. Her large straw hat is wreathed with masses of shaded sweet peas in purple, crimson, and pale pink, while the second gown upon which her choice has fallen is of eucalyptus-green shantung, with a little soutache coat and a touch of soft prawn-coloured silk, her hat being encircled with bunches of double stock and wallflowers dyed in every conceivable tint.

NINON DE SOIE PATTERNED WITH CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Miss Mackinlay's charming little frock, is carried out in the finest ivory ninon painted in clusters of pale hortensia pink chrysanthemums, which form a riot of blossom all round the jupe. Masses of the same pictured flowers appear on the little cross-over corsage, which is hemmed with a depassant of soft cream satin edged with apple green over a filmy vest of tucked tulle illusion and lace, divided with a serried row of tiny silk circles the size of cherries. The deep cream ceinture is likewise accentuated with a border of apple-green, while the upper part of the sleeves, which fits tightly over the arm, is composed of thick ivory silk Cluny lace hung with substantial little boules over undersleeves of cream ninon piped with a fold of soft satin down the centre, and connected with tiny butterfly bows of the same, the whole being completed by little pouffs of tulle edged with gauffered frills of the same, and caught in with narrow bands of apple-green satin, her simple hat being trimmed with painted ribbon. In one of the acts she dons a tiny coatee of apple-green taffetas trimmed with cart-wheel rosettes of kilted silk and bouillonnes of its own material, and fastened in front with two long floating ends of apple-green taffetas weighted with tassels.

ALLIANCE OF PALE YELLOW AND CHAUDRON.

The choice of Miss Maitland has fallen upon the beautiful gown of pale corn-coloured voile-de-soie likewise illustrated, the bodice being crossed over a filmy tulle vest and hemmed with a fold of chestnut satin. Below this occurs a rich embroidery worked in a maze of tarnished gold soutache over a hem of gold tissue, and which in addition catches up the cascaded folds of the tunic, which are draped in Greek style over a flowing underskirt. Her steeple-crowned hat is designed of black chip lined with black satin, while folds of chaudron-coloured Oriental satin are drawn tightly round the crown, and a mass of waving ostrich plumes in chaudron, maize, and pale pinkish primrose is piled on one side, a long Directoire cane tied with a huge tasselled bow of gold tissue completing the effect.

THE CARE OF THE FAMINE CHILD.

Official Solicitude.

The following letter, dated the 12th May, has been addressed by Mr. Chief Secretary Hose to all Commissioners of Divisions in the United Provinces:—

Enquiries have been made as to the action to be taken in cases where un-official agencies desire to take charge of orphans and friendless children found in districts suffering from scarcity who have not yet been received at poor-houses or other places into the charge of officials or committees acting on behalf of the Collector of the district.

The provisions of the Famine Code in the case of children found deserted in any district are that the Collector shall take possession of them and keep them in orphanages or on relief works until he is able to surrender them to relatives or to respectable people of their own religion who are willing to adopt or support them. It provides further that no unclaimed child, whether in a State or private orphanage, shall be removed from the district in which it was found until three months after the close of relief operations in the district. It is clear under the law, so the Government is advised, that children received into any place of official relief are in the lawful guardianship of the Collector, and it would be illegal for any body to remove any such child from his guardianship without his permission.

Where, however, an orphan or a destitute child has not been received into a poor-house or on to a relief work, or on to any other relief agency by any person acting on behalf of the Collector, the law does not prevent any benevolent person undertaking the custody and maintenance of such child; but it is clearly desirable that if in any case this responsibility is assumed it should be exercised in the district in which the child is found at the time of its adoption, so that in case on the cessation of pressure its parents or near relatives desire to claim it, they may have no difficulty in reaching and identifying the child.

The Government is informed that there are now appearing in the affected districts persons calling themselves volunteers on famine relief work who are in receipt of instructions from the Arya Samaj famine relief committee. One of these instructions is to the effect that "no orphans and children are to be removed from any district without the permission of a magistrate, but children can be collected at any place within the district and there properly fed and otherwise looked after." The Lieutenant-Governor sees nothing to object to in this instruction. The provisions of the Famine Code do not create in the Collector any legal right which the law does not give him, and he is not the guardian of minors not brought under his control. It is not desirable to prevent benevolent persons from assisting in the charge of destitute children, and it is not possible to make an attempt to do so by means of legal measures. It is recognised that the persons referred to aim at doing no harm to the children, but good.

At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor considers it right, in view of the possibility that otherwise minors may become lost to their natural parents, that Collectors should definitely understand that though they cannot interfere to prevent orphans not already under their control from being taken into orphanages against the administration of which there is no complaint, it is a Collector's duty to take all orphans that he can find under his control in orphanages or relief works, and having done so to insist on the observance of the provisions of the Famine Code.

There are occasional complaints that separate accommodation is not provided in the Government relief system for orpanages. It is the case that in many places the poorhouse has to serve as an orphanage. In most districts the number of orphans is very low; for the sake of economy the provision of separate orphanages is undesirable. But in fact the children are always kept on the women's side of the poor-house in charge of some woman resident, and in some cases in a separate part of the enclosure, and the Government believes that the accomodation for them is in general superior to that which they would have in their own home.

If these conditions are satisfied the Lieutenant-Governor sees no need to provide special orphanages where the number of orphans is small.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

METEORS AND HALLEY'S COMET.

The May meteors, which astronomers look for in the first week of the month, are known as Aquarids, since they appear to radiate from a point in the constellation Aquarius. The orbit of these meteors round the sun is found to resemble so closely that of Halley's comet that it has been suggested that they form part of the same system. In other words, the fragments of non-luminous matter which become meteors when drawn into our atmosphere are supposed to be following the luminous particles which form the comet round the sun. In some cases the comet has vanished—the luminous part has grown cold and dark—and only the non-luminous are left revolving round the sun in the old path. This is the case with the meteors of the latter part of November, which represent all that is left of Beila's comet.

CONTINUOUS RING ROUND THE SUN.

The connection between Halley's comet—the return of which astronomers are now expecting—and the May meteors suggests an interesting conception of what a cometary system really is. Every year the earth passes sufficiently near the orbit of the comet to draw some of the stony or metallic fragments into its atmosphere. The annual appearance of the aquarids suggests that the whole of the elliptic path round the sun is more or less occupied by such fragments. The cometary system, then, is a continuous ring of fragments of matter revolving round the sun. In one particular part these fragments are so thickly aggregated that their frequent collisions evolve light and heat. This part forms the comet proper. When for any reason light ceases to be evolved the whole system becomes a meteoric swarm only.

ANOTHER MOON FOR JUPITER.

Jupiter, already amply provided with satellites, has been found to have an eighth. The discovery of the new moon illustrates the importance of the application of photography to astronomy, for it has only revealed itself by a little spot on the photographic plate. It is in the same way that minor planets and stars of lesser magnitude have been discovered in recent years. It was soon after the invention of the telescope that Galileo discovered four of Jupiter's moons. The fifth was found by the American astronomer Barnard in 1892, and the sixth and seventh by Perrin. The latest addition to Jupitor's satellites was discovered by the staff of the Greenwich Observatory.

THE VITALITY OF POLLEN.

The large extent to which hybridising is practised by horticulturists in the production of their choice varieties renders the question of how long pollen retains its vitality an important one. The subject has not been thoroughly worked out, but a writer in the "Field" gives some interesting facts. It is found by plant breeders that it may be sent long distances, and still be used effectively. Arab growers of dates, it appears, put aside a certain quantity of pollen from year to year in case the male flowers should fail. This year-old pollen is found to be effective when applied to the female flowers. The pollen of hemp and maize has been preserved in the same way.

£10 FOR POLLEN FROM ONE FLOWER.

So important has the hybridising and raising of new varieties of orchids become, that the pollen of choice flowers commands a high price. The pollen from a single flower of a good variety of Odonto glossum crispum may sell for £10. Mr. N. C. Cookson, a noted raiser of hybrid orchilds, has kept pollen for many months, and afterwards used it. The pollen was placed in sterilised glass tubes which were afterwards drawn out and sealed. Another orchid breeder keeps it, still in the flower, in a dry and cool room. Some which had been kept 3 1/2 months wrapped in blue paper in a gelatine capsule was found effective. The writer of the article himself experimented with the pollen of Pandanus. It was examined microscopically at the end of six months, and again after two years, and found alive, and probably as capable of fertilising as when fresh. The opportunity of testing it on the female flowers of the Pandanus, however, did not occur. It was kept in tightly corked glass tubes.

A NOTABLE OAK TREE.

An interesting old oak tree is figured in the current number of the "Field." Its exact age does not appear to be known, but it was called the Great Oak 200 years ago. In 1719 it was estimated to contain 315 cubic feet of timber, and in 1804 796 cubic feet. This venerable tree is known as the Panshanger Oak, and stands on the north-east bank of the river Maran. Of this oak, in 1804, A. Young remarked, "It is one of the finest I have ever seen." A picture of it 50 years ago shows that it was then still a vigorous tree. The illustration of its present ratte, however, shows that decay is rapidly setting in.

REPORT ON THE QUEBEC BRIDGE DISASTER.

Probably no great engineering disaster has been made the subject of such an exhaustive inquiry as the fall of the Quebec Bridge. For five months the Royal Commission of Inquiry was continuously engaged in its investigations, and the report which has recently been made public is one of the most voluminous and valuable documents of the kind ever presented. In the current issue of the Supplement will be found a lengthy summary of the conclusions reached by the Commission, which finds that the collapse of the bridge was due to the failure of the lower chords in the anchor arm near the main pier and that the failure of these chords was due to their defective design. The stresses that caused failure did not result from abnormal weather conditions or accident, but were such as might be expected in the regular course of erection. The work done by the bridge company in making the detail drawings, in planning and carrying out the erection, and in fabricating the material was good, and the steel used was of good quality. The Commission finds that the failure cannot be attributed to any cause other than errors of judgment on the part of the designing and the consulting engineers connected with the construction of the bridge; although they state that these errors of jungment cannot be attributed either to lack of common professional knowledge, the neglect of duty, or to the desire to economize. The ability of the two engineers was tried in one of the most difficult profesional problems of the day, and proved to the insufficient. The Commission considers that the specifications were not satisfactory, the unit stresses employed being higher than any established by past practice. A grave error was made in assuming the dead load at too low a value. This error alone was of sufficient magnitude to have required the condemnation of the bridge, even if the details of the fower chords had been of sufficient strength; for the actual stresses in the completed bridge would have been considerably greater even than the high stresses permitted by the specification. There is one clause which will be of particular interest to bridge engineers, and we are inclined to think will call forth no little protest. This occurs toward the close of the report, where the Commission states that the professional knowledge of the present day concerning the action of steel columns under load is not sufficient to enable engineers to economically design such structures as the Quebec Bridge.

THAT ... ...

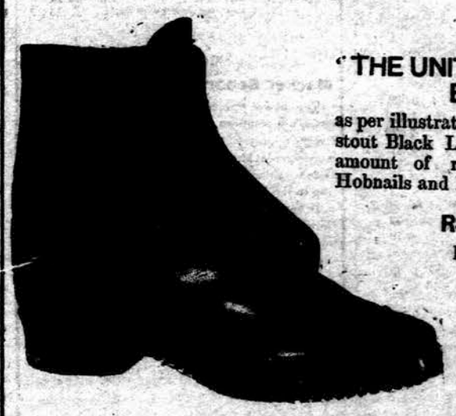
PARRY SMITH & CO.

LEAD THE WAY ... ...

FOR ... ...

Value, Style and Variety.

We give below a few specimens of boots for the coming monsoons, Planters, Railwaymen and for Jungle use.



"THE UNITED SERVICE" BOOT

as per illustration, strong made from stout Black Leather to stand any amount of rough usage. With Hobnails and English-made.

RS. 6-15 per pair.

All sizes in Stock.

SEE OUR WATERPROOFS.

THE "P. W. D." BOOT

A jolly good Boot for real hard wear, English-made as per illustration, specially suited for P. W. D. and Railwaymen and for the monsoons.

RS. 16-15 per pair.

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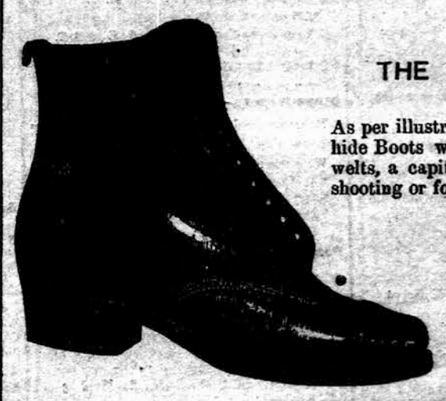


THE "PLANTER" BOOT

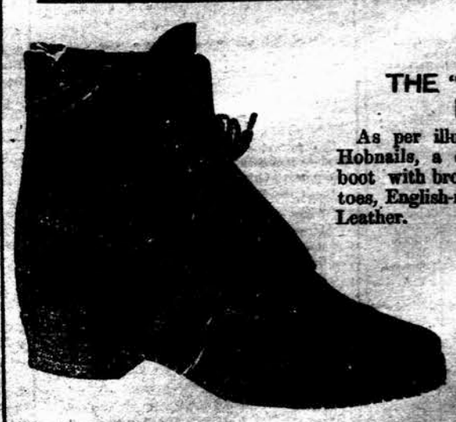
As per illustration, a splendid crome hide Boots with hand sewn broad welts, a capital boot for planters, shooting or for district use.

In Black or Tan.

TAN RS. 14-8

BLACK RS. 12-8 per pair.

SEE OUR WATERPROOFS.



THE "SAXONIA" BOOT

As per illustration but without Hobnails, a capital hard wearing boot with broad welts and medium toes, English-made from stout Tan Leather.

RS. 14-8 per pair.

All sizes in Stock.

PARRY SMITH & Co.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 22.] [BOMBAY, MAY 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	86 5/8	1/16	
2½ do. Rentes	95 3/4		unchgd
3 do. Sterling Loan	99 2/8	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	83 1/4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	Mutilated		
Do. do. 2 months' hence	Do.		
Do. in New York	53 7/8		
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12		
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·41 1/2		unchgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3		since 19th March 08
Do. Short London Bills	2		unchgd
Do. 3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills	2 1/2		1/8
Do. 6 months' sight Do.	2 1/2		1/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2		1/8
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 1/4		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 1/2		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 11/16d. unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 80,000
Gold to ... ... £ 1,10,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... Firm with good business done.
Futures ... Steady.
East Indian ... Quiet.
Manchester ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... 10,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000 „
Imports ... 1,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·35+25
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·73	5·68	5·64	5·42
+21	+19	+18	+19

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·24	5·12	5·07	5·03	5·00
+13	+15	+15	+15	+15

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 9,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 9,800 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ...
Do. to Continent ... ...
Spot Cotton—10·90+10.

Futures—Month of July 9·79—02 } Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to longs unloading.
Do. Do. Oct. 9·10—12 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 3/16 unchanged
Futures—Month of July 10·65+10
Do do Oct. 9·26—06
Cotton Stock in London ... 8,020 bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports... 53,000 bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 23,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent ... 54,000 „
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 372,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...309,000 „
Weekly Export of Cotton to Japan ... Nil.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	5 1/16
F. G. Broach	d.	5 1/32
Good Broach	d.	5 0/32
Fine Bhownagger	d.	5
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4 31/32
Good Bhownagger	d.	4 30/32
Fine Comras	d.	5 2/32
F. G. Comras	d.	4 31/32
Good Comras	d.	4 30/32
Good M. G. Comras	d.	4 29/32
Fine M. G. Comras	d.	5 3/32
Fine Bengals	d.	4
F. G. Bengals	d.	3 29/32
Good Bengals	d.	3 28/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d.	5

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 3/32.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 31/32d.
Months—May-June.
Fair Red Coconadas C. I. F.—3 30/32d.
Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—4d.

Good Khandeish	d.	4 32/32
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4 30/32

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 56 1/2 May-June—Antwerp—Done—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 56 1/4 May-June—Dunkirk—Done—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48 —May-June—Havre —Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C, and F. India, 14s.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
428 Bars Silver	8,35,885	London	International Bank
118 Bars Silver	2,28,490	do	Mercantile Bank
1 Case Sova	64,500	Port Said	
914 Bars Silver	17,46,375	London	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Sova	30,000	Aden	
395 Bars Silver	7,50,950	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sova	37,500		
78 Bars Silver	1,52,343	do	Comptoir National
373 Bars Silver	7,19,774	do	National Bank
188 Bars Silva	3,42,984	do	Yokobama Bank
2 Bundles Sova	75	C Maudvie	M Mackenzie and Co
Gold Coins	3,050		
1 Tin Gold Coins	1,215	Kuwait	Ditto

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [23RD MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 6 per cent. „ 21st May.
Bank of Bombay..... 8 per cent. „ 16th April.
Bank of Madras ..... 8 per cent. „ 19th May.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

Being mailday there has been very little fresh business offering. Rates are unchanged at 1s. 3 27/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand with Credits at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight. A few bills for near delivery have been placed at current rates but otherwise no business has been reported. Far Eastern rates are firmer following the higher silver advices.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—1s. 4 5/32d.	
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	168
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	134
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	150 1/4

Government Paper :—

The market opened unchanged at 95 7-8 ready and 95 15-16 for the settlement. There has not been much doing to-day, quotations closing quiet but steady at the opening rates. Calcutta rates are advised as 96 1-16 ready and 96 3-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...	Rs. 95-14
1st Settlement	...	...	„ 95-15

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Friday was advised 1-8 up at 24 13-16 ready and 24 7-8 for delivery forward in two months. New York closed 3/8 up at 53 7-8. The local market is also firmer, ready bars being quoted up to 63 13-16 ex-duty, and business for the settlement is reported on the same basis. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

				Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	...	...	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	...	...	24	7	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	...	...	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	...	...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	...	...	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	...	...	63	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement		...	...	63	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened quiet but steady at our yesterday's quotations. Contract rates for May delivery are quite nominal as there are neither sellers nor buyers at the prices quoted. New Crops are a trifle steadier, but there is very little business passing in the bazaar as yet.

In ready cotton only a small business was done this afternoon at Colaba. Exporters were quiet, and mills were doing little at the prices asked.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	233	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	212	
Fine M. G. Dumangaum-Pulgaon	208	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	201	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	200	
Fine M. G. Jauttia ...	197	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	190	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	197	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	187	
Good Bagalkot-Bijapur ...	204	
Good Westerns ...	205	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	232	

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	242/43	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	207	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	197	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	192	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	181 1/2	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... Nil.

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·63	5·64	5·42	5·20	5·08
Unchanged			—04	—04

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	M.-J.
5·02	4·97	4·95	5·73
—05	—06	—05	Unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market continues steady with a fair enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	... ...	Rs. 8 7 6	B. T.
May	... ...	„ 8 12 0	B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate business doing at our quotations.

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs. 9 3 0	B. T.	
„ „ Etawah ...	„ 9 4 6	B. T.	
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...	„ 10 5 0	B. T.	
„ „ Cawnpore ...	„ 10 3 0	B. T.	

Gingellyseed :—

Prices are steady but there is only a very small demand.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	... ...	Rs. 54 8 0	
Muggy	... ...	„ 53 4 0	
Yellow Hingunghat	... ...	„ 56 5 0	
„ Secunderabad	... ...	„ 55 8 0	

Poppyseed :—

Rs. 10 9 0

Tone—Firmer.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 19 12 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 13 0 B. T. nominal.

Tone—Nothing doing.

Wheat :—

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 6 9 0 B. T.

Tone—Firm.

SHARE MARKET.

The market is closed owing to the death of a broker.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	3,421	bales.
Wheat	10,270	cwts.
Linseed	6,113	„
Rapeseed	6,105	„
Gingellyseed	764	„
Poppyseed	4,831	„
Groundnuts	nil.	
Castorseed	2,142	„
Rice	104,190	„
Myrabolams	1,970	„
Cottonseed	16,551	„
Mowraseed	282	„
Gram	3,730	„
Pepper	11	„
Mahua	12	„

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot : 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 23.] [BOMBAY, MAY 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	86 5/8		unchgd
2½ do. Rentes	95 3/4		
3 do. Sterling Loan	99 3/8		
3½ do. Govt. Securities	83 1/4		
Bar Silver in London	24 7/16		3/8 a
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 7/16		7/16 7/8
Do. in New York	53		
Exchange on London at Paris	25 12 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. Berlin	20·41		1/2
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p. c.	since	Mar 19
Discount Short London Bills	1 7/8		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/3		1/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4		1/4
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 1/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 1/2		unchgd

a Yesterday, 24 13/16.
b „ 24 7/8.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 11/16d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... Steady with fair demand
Futures ... Steady.
East Indian ... Quiet.
Manchester ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 „
Imports ... nil
Mid-Americans ... 6·38+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 7 7-8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.
5·77	5·72	5·68	5·46	5·24
+04	+04	+04	+04	unchgd

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·11	5·05	5·01	4·93
—01	—02	—03	—03

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 12,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year... 7,100 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ... 4,000 „
Spot Cotton—11·00+10

Futures—Month of July 9·94+15 } Advanced on favourable weather reports & limited offerings.
Do. do. Oct. 9·34+16 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/4+1/16
Futures—Month of July 10·84+19
Do. do. October 9·40+14
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* ... 2,730,000 Bales
„ „ „ East Indian 205,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight ...10,680,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	87,000	Bales
„ Sold on Speculation	3,000	„
„ Sold for Exportation	4,000	„
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	68,000	„
„ Actual Exports	10,000	„
„ Week's Imports	14,000	„
„ Stock	759,000	„
Surat's Week's Sales	1,200	„
„ Sold on Speculation	nil	
„ Sold for Exportation	100	„
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,000	„
„ Actual Exports	1,800	„
„ Week's Imports	1,000	„
„ Stocks	16,000	„
Afloat Americans	60,000	„
„ Indian	9,000	„

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 57 3/4 May-June—Havre—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 56 3/4 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 52 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¾ unchanged.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 10 1/2d.—Value.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	1,130
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers*	120
Commercial Bank	*Buyers*	15
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...		60

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	*Buyers* 90
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 ...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July... ...	105
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	510
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving ...	*Sellers* 152-8
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	2,800
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ..	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	100
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ...	40
Burmah Oil Coy.	80s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911) *Sellers*	102
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) ...	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.) ...*Sellers*	
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) *Sellers*	950
Ditto ditto (1909) *Sellers*	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ... *Sellers*	£100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ... *Buyers*	12s.
East Ind a Tea & Produce...	20s.
Indian Aluminium ... ... *Sellers*	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ... *Sellers*	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. *Sellers*	93
McDowell and Co. (Ord.) ... ... *Sellers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref .. *Sellers*	97
Madras Electric Tramways ... ...*nom* £1	
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...12s. 6d.	
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...96	
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	125
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Mysore Chromium ... ... *Sellers*	85
New Mysore Manganese	15s. 9d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910... *Sellers*	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. *Sellers*	100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs. *Buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	11/8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... *Sellers*	72
Rammad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£101
Rangoon Oil	75
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds ...	£100
Smith, W. H. & Co. (Ord.)	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
South Indian Railway	103
Do. (Capital	103
Southern India Rubber	40
Shell Transport and Trading Company	*xd.* 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	*xd.* 2 9/16
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	93
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid ...	...18s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 7s.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	... 13s.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 8s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 5s.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (7s. 6d. paid)	... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	... 5s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs, (15s. paid) ...	... 1s. 6d.
Glenrock	... 1½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 5s.
Goldfields of Mysore	*Sellers* 3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (17s. 4d. paid) ...	... 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...18s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...33s. 6d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (8s. 6d. paid) ...	... 1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 3d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...£4-16-3
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)... ...	... 6d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	6d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Sellers* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 22s. 9d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 7s. 9d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 15s.
Sangli, 15s. paid	... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfields	*Sellers* Rs. 5
Topnldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	... *Nom.*

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,497½
Bank of India.....	150	50	5 „	94
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,460
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	65
	O. 50	50	1½ „	18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	52½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
	£25	£12·10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bkng Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £754 old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 485
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	225
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 485
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,780
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,032½
Coronation Milis.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 90½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	xd 357½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,345½
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	162
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	172
Jewraj Balco	1,000	1,000	dividend 60	430
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,070
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd 726
Leopold	100	100	3	80
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	425
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,457½
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,050
Monarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2870
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Myaore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	196
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	660
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	950
Queen	1000	1,000	20	960
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	980
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	990
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Shalapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,150
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,145
Sun	250	250	25	165
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,355
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	126	2,500
Albert (Kurrachee).....	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Brenl's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	180
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	85	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,500
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	380
Mahmudpura Um ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	115	Nil.	57
Maamur Manufg.....	250	250	15	272½
New East Indian ...	1,050	1,000	75	1,020
New Montmsll Co....	400	400	50	680
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	80	1,025
Parshuny	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co.	1,000	1,000	160	3,500
Sidd	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	100	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
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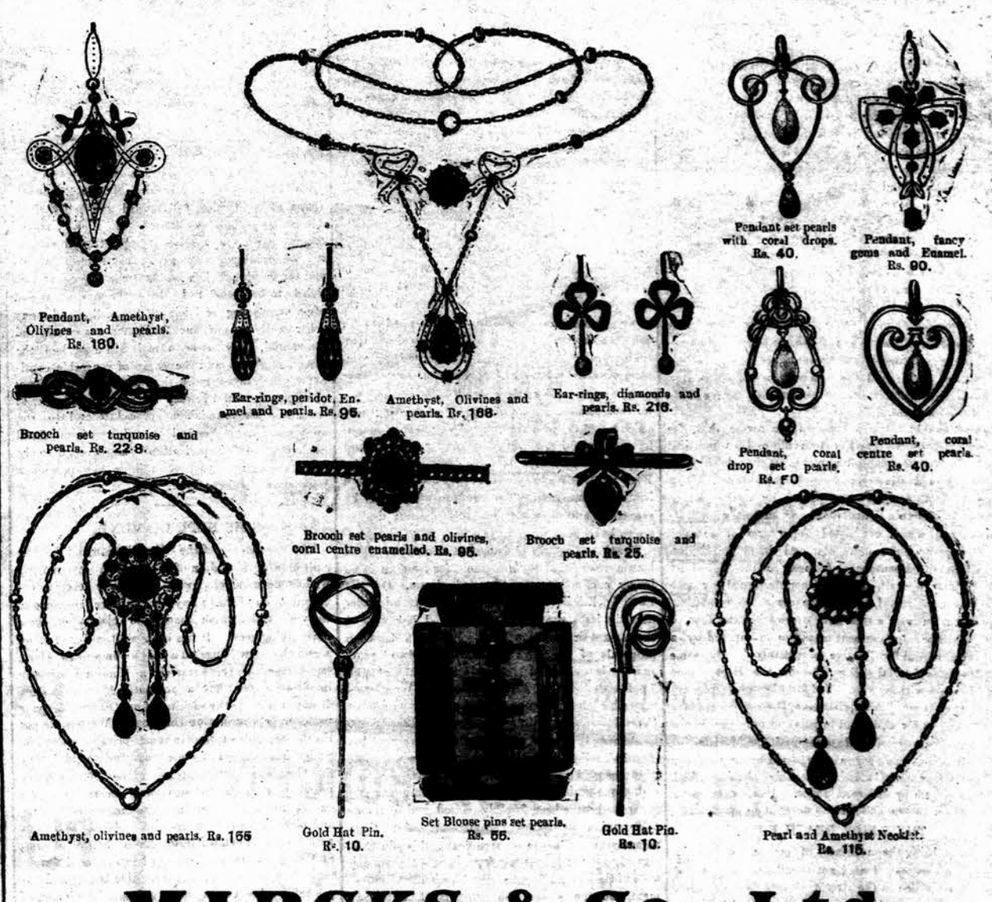
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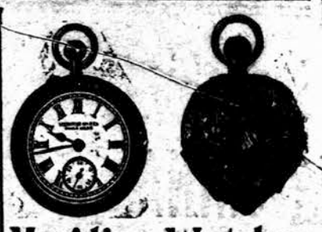

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